Weather
Squally today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 49.5 and the minimum 45, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 52 and 19.

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大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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MORE TROOPS IN ENGLAND DEMAND TO BE SENT HOME

Men Who Have Served In Salonika Want Demobilisation Now

JOINED BY OTHERS

Soldiers At Shoreham And Crews In Mine-sweeping Service Act

PROTEST QUIETLY

Government Is Conciliatory And Offers To Make Some Concessions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—A number of soldiers, including men on leave from Salonika, marched in orderly fashion to the War Office today and sent a deputation to the authorities to ask for an assurance regarding demobilisation. One man said they had been in Greece for three years and wished an assurance that they would not be condemned to a similar period of absence from home. After consideration concerning demobilisation, the deputation was authoritatively informed that men who had demobilisation papers or could find employment would be demobilised but the others must rejoin their units. The men departed cheering.

Troops At Shoreham Join

The soldiers at Shoreham have decided to telegraph to the Premier demanding that all the troops at Shoreham shall be sent home immediately pending demobilisation papers beng sent them.

Officials of the Demobilisation Department have gone to France in order to deal with cases before men are sent home on leave, thus largely meeting the men's objections to having to rejoin their units overseas before receiving their discharge.

400 mechanics employed in the aerodrome at Fairlap, Essex, which is being broken up, demanded to be sent home as many of them had jobs awaiting them. The commander gave the men a day's leave to enable them to fetch papers showing they had work to go to, after which they will be allowed to return home pending demobilisation.

Mine-sweepers Want To Go Home

London, January 8.—Correspondents at Rosyth state that the mine-sweepers attached to the Grand Fleet are asking to be allowed to return home. They declare that it is the navy's job to sweep the seas clear of mines. The Admiralty is offering the men £2 extra a week. Some of the crews have refused to sail. They declare that the pay is not sufficient in view of the risk and the big sums which they could earn by fishing.

It is officially stated that after the signing of the armistice the Admiralty asked the mine-sweepers to volunteer for further service and offered to increase the men's pay by £2 a week. This is not equal to the earnings of fishermen but the best that the Admiralty can do, and most of the mine-sweeping bases agreed to these proposals. The Admiralty has now informed the mine-sweepers than non-volunteers need not go to sea and they will be discharged as soon as active service ratings are trained to sweep for mines.

Sinn Fein Member Of Commons Jailed

Sentenced For Making Speech Inciting Audience To Shoot Authorities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—Mr. Sears, a Sinn Fein member of the House of Commons, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for delivering an inflammatory speech inciting his audience to shoot the authorities when the occasion arose.

Minefield Is Adrift Off Swedish Coast

Twenty Explode Also West Of Denmark And Enormous Number Are Afloat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, January 6.—It is reported that an entire minefield appears adrift towards the south coast of Sweden and twenty mines have exploded off West Denmark. Fishermen report that the North Sea is filled with an enormous number of small mines adrift of a hitherto unknown construction.

First Frenchman To Get The American D.S.C.

MAJOR CORBUBEN. ©INT.

Major Jacques Corbuben, the first Frenchman to be awarded the American Distinguished Service Cross. Major Corbuben distinguished himself during the fighting in the St. Mihiel salient, where he commanded a French battalion.

COUNCIL ASKS APOLOGY FROM CORPORAL HEAL

Action Follows Special Committee's Report On Clash That Disrupted 'B' Co., S.V.C.

If Corporal A. J. Heal, of "B" Company, S.V.C., will apologise for his actions, the Shanghai Municipal Council will withdraw the corps order which dismissed him. He will then be allowed by the Council to resign.

Such is the gist of the Council's official statement to Mr. Heal, following the recommendations of the special committee appointed to look into the case. This committee was made up of Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General; Captain Marryatt, Senior British Naval Officer, and Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

The special committee believes that special permission must be given to a volunteer before he can resign. Mr. Heal had resigned and received a receipt for his equipment from Corps headquarters in accordance with the Council's regulations. He maintained that this relieved him of any obligations to the Corps. The Council now holds that it did not because he had no permission to do so; it admits, however, that there is no regulation which compels a member of the Corps to have such permission.

It is very unlikely that Mr. Heal will apologise.

"There is little possibility of an apology from me as I, as well as other members of "B" Company, believe that we have done no wrong; I see no reason why I should apologise," he said last night.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Heal, in a letter to the Council, requested that two others be added to the committee to investigate the case. He asked for civilians, one with some knowledge of law. The Council held this was unnecessary. Mr. Heal also asked for his enrollment papers and to date the Council has not allowed him to have them.

Mr. Heal was reprimanded by the Council because he took no notice of Captain Cubitt's admonishment.

Final action has not been taken. By sending the report of the special committee to the parties concerned, the Council believed that the affair would be settled amicably. There is little possibility of this, as Mr. Heal says he does not believe that he should apologise.

What effect the decision will have on other members of "B" Company who resigned and later refused to abide by a request from the Court of Inquiry to apologise to Major T. E. Trueman for their conduct, is not known. Some forty members have resigned and turned in their equipment.

Ch'ien Neng-hsun Confident Peace Will Come In China After Proposed Conference

Premier Gives Interview To China Press Correspondent Setting Forth Optimistic Opinions On Present Domestic Situation

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, January 6.—The Prime Minister, Mr Ch'ien Neng-hsun, has kindly accorded me an interview, this being the first he has given to any newspaper correspondent, Chinese or foreign, since his accession to his present office. The interview took place in one of the rooms of the suite of buildings in the Nan Hai now occupied by the cabinet, and it is of interest to note that the actual room in which the interview took place was formerly a dressing room for the actors who played before Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, and gives on to a large room which served as the stage for these performances.

The Prime Minister is a quiet but apparently frank man, with a prepossessing face and the courteous manners of the older type of Chinese official, combined with the alertness and the readiness in conversation that is more characteristic of the younger generation of Chinese. He is apparently just over forty years of age, and has a placidity of disposition that will ensure his looking no older for a good many years to come.

After a few courtesies, the conversation opened by my inquiring whether the Minister felt optimistic or pessimistic regarding the situation in China, and the reply was given without hesitation that there was every reason to be hopeful as to the issue for there were two factors that should make for reconciliation between North and South, namely, that, on the Government side at least, there were sincerity and reasonableness. The Government was sincerely anxious for an understanding with the South, and would make any reasonable concessions to secure it. The President had hoped that a settlement would be reached by the beginning of the present civil year, but that had proved impossible. Asked whether a settlement of this matter would be reached, as many other settlements are by China New Year, the Minister said he hoped so, but on this point was not very decided, evidently doubtful whether in a month the whole of the points at issue could be threshed out. The way in which he said "hoped so" suggested that his hope was greater than his expectation.

In reply to questions the Minister stated that in large measure the issue was now out of the direct

(Continued on Page 3)

1,400,000 TONS OF FOOD ARE NEEDED BY EUROPE

Hoover Makes Estimate, Adding That Shortage Is Causing Distress In Many Parts

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 9.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from New York states that Mr. Hoover has cabled that, up to the arrival of the next harvest, the quantity of food required by the populations of Europe reaches an approximate total of 1,400,000 tons. He adds that in many regions, notably in Finland, in the Baltic provinces, in Poland, in Russia and in Czecho-Slovakia, the shortage of food is causing distress among the population. The Budget Commission of the House of Representatives have reported favorably to the House on the credit for five hundred millions of francs which President Wilson has asked for the work of succoring Europe, with the exception of Germany.

More Restrictions Off Of U.S. Imports

Large Number Of Products Can Now Be Admitted Into Country Again

United States import restrictions have been removed from the following, according to telegraphic advice received by the American Consulate-General here:

Manufactures of cotton; lime; talc; soapstone; shellfish; molybdenum; tobacco leaf; fresh, cured and preserved fish; animal oils; aloxite; borocarbone; borax; cement for building purposes; chloride of lime; cyanide of soda; dairy products; lead; magnesite; meat products and preserved meats; paraffin; pumice; starch; stone and manufactures thereof; argols or winelees; bones, hoofs and horns (unmanufactured); baskets of wood, bamboo, straw; compositions of wood, cork (unmanufactured) and manufactures thereof; edible substances not provided for in the tariff schedules; fans; fuller's earth; furniture; furs and manufactures thereof; glue and gluesize; gluestock and rawhide cuttings; human hair and manufactures thereof; artificial horse hair and manufactures thereof; animal ivory and manufactures thereof; moss and seaweed; paper and manufactures thereof; crude paper stock; straw and grass, unmanufactured, and manufactures thereof; tea waste, siftings or sweepings; quebrachowood; gypsum.

SEINE FLOODS THREATEN FUEL FAMINE IN PARIS

Rising Waters Prevent Arrival Of Coal And Other Goods

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 8.—The Seine floods have stopped the arrival of coal and other goods in Paris, causing danger of a serious shortage of fuel. The Premier, M. Clemenceau, has given instructions to double the traffic on the railways.

Hongkong Meeting Demands Reforms

Asks Unofficial Members Of Legislative Council Be Elected, Not Nominated

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, January 9.—A densely packed meeting at the City Hall today, which was held under the auspices of the Constitutional Reform Association, after affirming unswerving loyalty to the Crown and Empire, passed the following resolutions:

1.—With regard to the unofficial members of the Legislative Council, other than the two Chinese nominated members, the principle of election instead of nomination should apply.

2.—The number of unofficial members of the Legislative Council should be increased from six to nine, the number of official members remaining at eight.

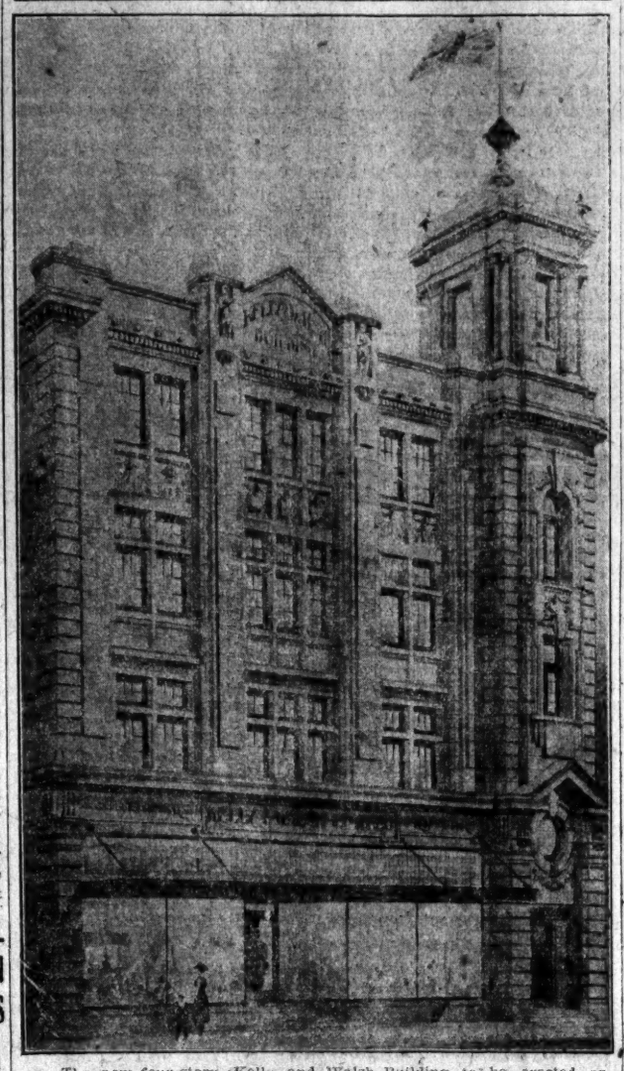
3.—Of the seven elected unofficial members, all of whom should be British subjects, one should be elected by the Chamber of Commerce, one by the Justices of the Peace and four—three of whom should be British and one a member of the Portuguese community—by the British subjects of the Colony serving on the jury or exempted from such service, and one by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce or some other body representative of the Chinese community.

American Engineers Begin Work In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 8.—The American Engineers' Mission has been received by the Chamber of Commerce at Marseilles. Subsequently the commission visited the port works, the Marseilles-Rhone Canal and the Provence Shipyard, after which it left for Lyons.

New Kelly And Walsh Building



The new four-story Kelly and Walsh Building, to be erected on Nanking Road on the lot between the British Flower Shop and the building formerly occupied by Reuter's, will be ready for occupancy September first. The new business block is the result of the decision of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to erect a new building to cover 105,000 square feet from the Customs House to Foochow Road and occupying the lot between the Bund and Szechuen Road.

WOMAN REAL DICTATOR IN PETROGRAD, IS REPORT

Girl Of 22 Rules Former Capital, Say Members Of Danish Legation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Helsingfors, January 6.—Members of the Danish Legation who have arrived from Petrograd state that British civil and military officials are kept imprisoned in Moscow and are being tyrannically treated. The real dictator of Petrograd is a woman, aged 22, named Jacobleva, the chief of the Anti-Counter-Revolutionary Committee. Her cruelty surpasses all existing legends. Many persons die of starvation in the streets every day and the population has sunk to 800,000 (the population in 1918 was 2,318,645). Three-quarters of the shops are closed, the tramways have suspended running, there is no coal and the electric light may only be used two hours a day. The Red Guards in the Petrograd district number 50,000.

20,000 British Troops In Russia

London, January 7.—Reuter's Agency learns that the British force in Russia at present totals under 20,000, being the rationed strength. There is not the slightest intention of increasing it; on the contrary, it is hoped that the force will be materially decreased shortly and those remaining will be replaced as soon as possible by men of the new volunteer army.

Paris, January 8.—M. Nouleus, the French Ambassador to Russia, has arrived at Leith from Archangel, crossing the North Sea in the yacht Yarobishana, formerly Mr. Gordon Bennett's famous yacht the Lysistrata.

U.S. MAIL IN AT NOON TODAY

With 481 sacks of mail from the United States and 1,100 tons of cargo for Shanghai merchants, the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador will arrive at the China Merchants' Central Wharf at noon today. The Ecuador also brings 1,400 bars of silver valued at Taels 1,400,000. The departure for Manila has been delayed until Monday morning at daylight.

WARSAW GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN BY MILITIA

Object Is To Instal Coalition As Favored By Paderewski

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—The Warsaw correspondent of The Times states that the civilian militia has overthrown the Government and arrested the members of the cabinet, who subsequently were reported to have escaped. The object is to instal a Coalition Government, which Paderewski favors, General Pilsudski, the Dictator-President, who escaped arrest is conferring with Paderewski with regard to the situation. Meanwhile there is a mystery surrounding the whereabouts of the escaped members of the cabinet.

BRITISH WARSHIP HOOD TO BE BIGGEST IN WORLD

Vessel Nearing Completion Will Be 894 Feet Long And Make 40 Miles An Hour

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—Although no official statement has yet been made, it is understood that the British warship Hood, which is now nearing completion, will be the largest fighting vessel in the world. She will be 894 feet long and will carry eight 15-inch guns while her hull is being fitted with an outer cushion against which torpedoes and mines will explode harmlessly. She is expected to attain a speed of at least forty miles an hour. This vessel will cost £3,250,000 and it is stated that three other battle-cruisers of the same type are being built.

BRITISH FOREIGN TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—The total imports into the United Kingdom for 1918 were £1,319,338,591 as compared with £1,064,164,678 in 1917 while the total exports were £498,478,065 as compared with £527,079,746.

CIVIL WAR BEGINS IN BERLIN; BATTLE IS ON IN STREETS

Spartacists Seize Arsenals And Public Buildings On Wilhelmstrasse

FIGHT ALL NIGHT

More Soldiers Arrive And Retake Strongholds Of Soviet Followers

RESULT OBSCURE

200 Known To Be Killed And Several Thousand Wounded

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 9.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Basle says that the pourparlers which took place Wednesday between the Government and the Spartacists were without result. Telephonic communication is interrupted and the movements of trains on the suburban and main lines has ceased. New troops have arrived in Berlin. The soldiers are actually retaking from the Spartacists the buildings which the latter recently occupied. The printing office has also been recovered from the Spartacists.

According to a telegram from Zurich to L'Information it is reported that the total losses in the last three days amount to nearly 200 killed and several thousands wounded.

Civil War Begun

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 7.—A telephone message from Berlin to Munich states that civil war has begun in Berlin. All the banks are barricaded. The Spartacusers have captured a great number of public buildings. Thousands of armed partisans of the Sparatacus Party and also of Government supporters are crowding the streets and firing has started at several points. Hundreds of persons are fleeing from the city.

A message from Frankfurt states that a Council of War was held in Berlin at the Chancellor's Palace yesterday, the Soviet Executive participating, at which the Government decided to use all the force required to subdue the Sparatacists. Noske was appointed Commander-in-Chief. The Government troops are being conveyed in motor cars to the center of Berlin and are concentrating near the Chancellor's Palace. The Government has refused to negotiate with the Spartacists. Both sides occupy position in the Wilhelmstrasse a hundred yards apart and are prepared to fight.

Truce Is Declared

Berne, January 7.—A message sent from Berlin today states that Ledebour and three other leaders of the Spartacus Party were sent as parliamentaires to discuss with the leaders of the Government concerning the measures necessary to avoid further bloodshed. A state of truce resulted, the Spartacists apparently accepting the conditions laid down by the Government, namely, the disarmament of all persons except soldiers, the immediate evacuation of all buildings and the submission of Eichhorn, the President of the Police.

Spartacists Seize Arsenals

Bale, January 7.—A later message from Berlin today states that the Spartacists seized the arsenals at Spandau yesterday. Fighting occurred in the streets of Berlin all night long and gigantic demonstrations occurred at the Alexander-Platz today.

Eichhorn, the President of the Berlin Police, is momentarily master of the situation. The Extremist, Dr. Liebknecht, harangued the crowds and urged all not to return to work. He declared the Government must resign.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Spartacists were eventually ejected from the Chancellor's palace. The Spartacists occupied the Central Post Office yesterday.

Moderates Gain Ground

London, January 8.—Reuter's correspondent at Berlin, telegraphing prior to the Spartacus coup d'etat, describes the capital as being in the throes of the election camapign for the National Assembly, in which the Majority Socialists, whose leaders do

not anticipate an absolute majority, are daily gaining ground. The Central Party are silently very active. Many of the non-Socialists intend voting for the Majority Socialists in the hope of ensuring the energetic opposition of that party to Extremist attempts to break up the National Assembly.

Ebert And Scheidemann Resign

Amsterdam, January 7.—A message from Berlin states that owing to a Spartacist coup it is reported that Ebert, Scheidemann and Lansberg, the Majority Socialist triumvirate, have resigned. It is stated that the causes of the outbreak were the dismissal of the President of the Berlin police, Eichhorn, who was alleged to have been handling Russian money for arming the Spartacists, and the breaking off of relations with Russia by Ebert. Eichhorn ignored his deposition and continues in office.

Capital Is Cut Off

Copenhagen, January 6.—The last telegram from Berlin, which was despatched yesterday evening, announces that Central Berlin has been occupied. Since then there has been a complete silence and it is evident that serious events are going on.

The situation in Berlin on Sunday was very critical. Thousands of workers and unemployed of both sexes came in from the suburbs and assembled in the Tiergarten. The strikers carried placards inscribed "Down with the Government" while the latter held a counter-demonstration with placards reading "Down with the Spartacusers." most of the shops are closed owing to the great nervousness.

Later.—The Spartacusers have occupied the telegraph offices and Central Berlin.

Ludendorff Takes Refuge In Sweden Under An Incognito

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, January 7.—The Dagens Nyheter authoritatively learns that General von Ludendorff is staying in South Sweden. The newspaper adds that he has adopted the fictitious name and title of Councillor of the Finnish Legation, Ernst Lindstrom.

VLADIVOSTOK ANGERED BY BOLSHEVIK VICTORY

Capture Of Ufa By Superior Forces Causes Feeling Of Soreness

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, January 10.—The capture of Ufa by the Bolsheviki owing to the insufficiency of the forces opposed to them in the Southern Urals has created a feeling of soreness among the Russians here, which is accentuated by the fact that this town is crowded with foreign troops, causing an incredible congestion and raising the cost of living considerably.

Conflicting accounts are current concerning the regretful incident in which a Russian officer was shot dead by an Italian soldier three days ago at Vladivostok station. The Inter-Allied Commission has not yet finished its investigation of the affair.

Dr. Girsa, interviewed by Reuter's representative this afternoon, deplored the fantastic and untrue information regarding the Czecho-Slovak army which is now being circulated and which he thinks is the work of some agency seeking to discredit that army.

He said that the situation is as follows:

"One-half of our army has been withdrawn from the front and brought to the rear for the purpose of being reorganised and provided with clothing and equipment, which General Stephanik is now carrying out. In the recent battle at Perm the whole 2nd Division of the Czecho-Slovak army co-operated with the Siberian forces. General Gaida, at the request of Admiral Koltchak, is now commanding the Siberian Russian army. I emphatically deny the reports of the demobilisation or the morals of our army. Its morale, despite the privations it has undergone, is excellent and no case is known of desertion to the Bolsheviki.

Italian Cities Give Freedom To Wilson

400 Mayors Assemble In Piedmont To Greet The President

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Turin, January 6.—The official and popular reception given to President Wilson on his arrival here was similar, in its triumphal and warm character, to the receptions he has received elsewhere in Italy. Special features were the assembling of 400 Mayors of Piedmont, who greeted President Wilson at the Town Hall, and the presentation of an album containing over a thousand resolutions of the Piedmontese Communal Councils conferring the freedom of their respective towns.

Soldiers Of Many Nations Receive Aid From B.W.W.A.

Quarterly Report Details Expenditure Of $67,296.83 And Asks Workers For American Red Cross

A detailed quarterly report showing that garments and hospital supplies valued at $67,296.83 for British troops in Vladivostok, Egypt, and Russia, British sailors on the Kent, Czecho-Slovak soldiers, American Red Cross, French Red Cross, Italian soldiers in Tientsin, Servian refugees, Russian officers in Siberia and others passing through Shanghai, have been purchased and manufactured by the British Women's Work Association since October first, was issued yesterday.

The report makes a plea for Allied workers for duty in the B.W.W.A. depot to fill the order to the American Red Cross here from Siberia. "The leaders are extremely anxious to fill this requisition of 97,000 articles for dressings are urgently needed and this work can only be done if the workers come forward," says the report.

The detailed financial statement for the enormous amount of work done during the past three months is issued with the hope that Shanghai people will realise how desperate is the need for funds if the present work is to be continued and additional efforts are to be made in behalf of Siberian orphans.

The first articles to be sent to the orphans went on the Penza Friday. Eight cases and two bales, valued at $1,810.70 and containing over 3,000 garments and hospital supplies, were included in the shipment to Vladivostok.

An order for 2,000 suits of padded garments for children from four to 14 years of age has been placed and will be delivered in two weeks. They will be sent to Siberia as soon as completed.

Nearly 38,000 articles have been made for the American Red Cross by the British Association since October 1. The value of the garments, bandages and gauze dressings is $1,191.20.

The report announces that 4,700 suits of underwear are being made for the Czech army as part of a contract taken by the Allied War Relief Association of Shanghai in appreciation of the services rendered the cause of the Allies by Czech soldiers.

The bulk of the work for the past quarter has been for the British Red Cross Commissioner at Vladivostok. Over 60,000 articles have been shipped at a cost of $45,382.63.

British soldiers who left here yesterday for Vladivostok after coming from Persia and India were throughly equipped. The detachment also received 60 vermin-proof silk shirts from the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross. Representatives of the party were allowed to select any supplies they needed from the B.W.W.A. godown.

The treasurer's report shows subscriptions of $3,388 and Taels 80 received up to January 9. During the absence of the honorary treasurer, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, money and checks may be sent to Mr. F. Alan Robinson at the British Supreme Court.

A separate fund has been opened for Siberian orphans and subscribers are urged to state the fund for which money is sent. It is believed that many subscriptions received were intended for the Siberian work but as contributors did not specify, it is possible that the money was used for regular work done by the British Women's Work Association.

Appended to the local statement, is a report from the British Women's Work Association at Vladivostok showing the work being done there by British ladies.

CLEMENCEAU HEADS FRANCE'S DELEGATES

Representatives Are Approved By Ministers; Opening Proceedings Set For Monday

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 9.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Council of Ministers has approved the proposal of the Premier suggesting the appointment as French plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference of Messrs. George Clemenceau, Premier and Minister for War; Stephen Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. L. L. Klotz, Minister for Finance; M. Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner for Franco-American Affairs, and M. Jules Cambon, formerly Ambassador at Berlin. Marshal Foch will naturally take part in the Conference as Generalissimo of the Allies' armies. M. Dutasta, Minister at Berne, will fulfil the functions of Chief of the Secretariat of the French delegation.

Paris, January 9.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived on Thursday morning at the Gare de Lyons. Signor Orlando will leave again on Sunday for Italy. Baron Sonnino will stay in Paris to assist at the Peace Conference.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 7.—The opening proceedings of the Peace Conference will begin on the 13th, when the heads of the Governments and Foreign Ministers of the Associated Powers will exchange views. As soon as an agreement has been reached regarding the organisation, position and procedure of the Conference, the first sitting will be held, probably about the 18th. It is believed that representatives of all the States which broke off relations with the Central Empires will be present and will settle definitively the number of delegates to represent each State at the Conference. It is confidently asserted that France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan will have five delegates each. France will be represented by M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon. The other plenipotentiaries have not yet been designated.

Marshal Foch, by the unanimous wish of the Allies, will be invited to express his views on military problems. Probably Belgium, Servia, Greece, Rumania and Portugal will have three delegates each, while the States which only broke off relations with the enemy will have only two.

Paris, January 8.—The Peace Conference will begin with the clauses of the preliminary treaty of peace. This task is likely to occupy two months. There will be a few plenary meetings but the bulk of the work of the conference will be done by small committees or individual conversations. Already much ground has been cleared by the discussions in London, Paris, Rome, Tokio and with President Wilson.

The three main points covered by the preliminary treaty of peace are the acceptance of the League of Nations on broad lines, the amount of the indemnity to be paid by Germany and the manner of payment, and a new map of the world showing the fresh frontiers of the European nations and the future of Germany's colonies. After the Inter-Allied Treaty has been drafted, the enemy plenipotentiaries will be invited to come to Paris but the great plenary Congress at Versailles is hardly likely to be held before the end of 1919.

Grand Gala Concert

As far as music-loving Shanghai is concerned, tonight is the night, being the date of the grand gala concert arranged by those excellent artists Sykora and Sklarevski in aid of the Allied War Relief Fund for Siberia. The concert is under the patronage of Lady Fraser and Mme. Grosse and, besides the playing of the two artists named, will include vocal numbers by Prof. Zalsman, whose voice is most favorably known here, and dancing exhibitions by Miss Olga Drosdova and Mr. Nicolas Ivanoff, of the Russian Imperial Ballet. The concert begins at 9:15 o'clock at the Lyceum. The booking is at Moutrie's.

$1 opens a Savings Account.
$100 opens a Checking Account.

RESIDENCES OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS

Anking, Canton, Changsha, Changteho, Chengchow, Chungking, Chaling, Chengtu, Chao Hsien, Changli, Chow Kia Kow, Changchow, Chefoo, Chentow, Chinkiang, Chungfu, Foochow, Fukien, Haichow, Hangchow, Hwanghsien, Hinghwa, Hankow, Huchow, Juchow, Juning, Kwaikingfu, Kachek, Kerming, Kiangsi, Kweichowfu, Kashing, Kiaochow, Kiangyin, Kaifeng, Kuling, Kioshan, Kiukiang, Kwangpinghsien, Kweiyang, Kiuhwa, Liaochow, Liling, Luchowfu, Luho, Lingtienkang, Loting, Mohei, Mintsing, Manila, Mienchih, Mokanshan, Minghow, Nanking, Nantungchow, Nanchang, Nanlinghsien, Ng Sauh, Ningpo, Peking, Pakoi, Pootung, Pukow, Shanghai, Sogchow, Sutsien, Shanhaikwan, Swatow, Siangtan, Shenchowfu, Suining, She Ki Chen, Siccawei, Shenchow, Shaowu, Shoahsing, Shekiung, Siling, San Yuan Hsien, Sungkiang, Taianfu, Taifeng, Tsingkiangpu, Tehchow, Tientsin, Tungchow, Tunjeh, Tatung, Taikuhsien, Taihai, Wuhu, Wenchow, Wanchih, Wuchang, Woosung, Wusih, Yuhsien, Yu Yao, Yenping, Yangchow, Yenungkong, Yochow, Yenchang.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

GOVERNMENT REFORMS PROPOSED IN ENGLAND

Commission Recommends Sweeping Changes In Organisation Of Administrative Branch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—The Machinery of Government Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Haldane, which was appointed in 1917, has issued its report. It recommends far-reaching reforms.

With regard to the functions and procedure of the cabinet, the Machinery of Government Committee declares that its main functions are the final determination of the policy to be submitted to Parliament; supreme control of the national executive in accordance with the policy prescribed by Parliament and continuous co-ordination and delimitation of the activities of the several Departments of State. For the due performance of those functions the committee recommend a small cabinet, preferably of ten ministers meeting frequently and supplied in the most convenient form with all information enabling it to arrive at expeditious decisions. The cabinet should consult personally all ministers whose work is likely to be affected by its decisions. The cabinet should have a systematic method of securing that its decisions are effectually carried out by the department concerned.

With regard to the employment of women in the civil service, the committee report that the absence of any substantial recourse to the services of women has hitherto deprived the public of a vast store of knowledge, experience and fresh ideas some of which would, for particular purposes, have been far more valuable and relevant than those of the most able men civil-servants.

Other recommendations include the establishment of a Research Ministry to undertake research work and to furnish a proper basis for policy.

The committee recommends the definite principle of the distribution of business between the various departments, condemns the water-tight divisions of business between departments and recommends the formation of parliamentary committees to watch the work of particular departments and also the formation in the treasury of a separate branch to specialise in establishment work and to study all questions of staff and recruitment and routine business jointly.

The re-distribution of the duties of the Lord Chancellor, causing a division of work between him and the Home Secretary and thus relieving the Chancellor of his present extreme pressure of work, is also recommended.

More Bank Claims Up For Hearing

Four more claims brought by the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank were up for hearing before American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court yesterday. In three of the cases the defendants were placed on security, the claims being against R. Bouncken, for Tls. 4,035.15; G. Reichel, for Tls. 5,154.47, and Capt. R. Zoller, for $1,542.60. A claim for Tls. 200 brought against Anna Bohn was discontinued.

The claims against Arnhold, Karberg and Co. and G. Zericke will have a hearing before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Li today.

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BRITISH EMPIRE ORDER BESTOWED ON HUNDREDS

Gazette Giving The Recipients Of New Decoration Fills 34 Pages

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—Hundreds of names of men and women on whom the Order of the British Empire has been bestowed for services rendered in connection with the war are published today in a Gazette of 32 pages.

The activities of the recipients embrace the most varied forms of war occupation. Only a few names well-known overseas are included in the present lists. Among these is the Viscountess Buxton, the wife of the Governor-General of South Africa, who appears in the highest class, namely Dame Grand Cross. The Knight Commanderships include Mr. Rider Haggard, as a member of the Dominions Royal Commission, while the Commanders include Miss Mary Booth and Mr. W. J. Haines of the Salvation Army, and Mr. George Robey, the well known comedian. The Officers of the Order include Mr. William Hirberdine, traffic manager of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

Labor Party Favors Taking Position Of Official Opposition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 7.—A joint meeting of the executive of the Labor Party and the Labor members of the House of Commons today passed a resolution, with one dissentient, in favor of the Labor Party of the House of Commons becoming the official opposition.

The Parliamentary Labor Party unanimously re-elected Mr. W. Adamson as Chairman for the Session while Mr. J. R. Clynes was appointed Vice-Chairman.

Premier Expresses Optimistic Views

(Continued from Page 1)

control of Peking, having been committed to the hands of the Northern delegation to the forthcoming conference, which he believed would take place at Nanking. There were personal differences in the South that needed to be adjusted before the Southern delegates could have a common platform, but he believed those differences were not in any sense fundamental, and once the South realised that the country was waiting for it to come forward with a united delegation the way would be open for a thorough discussion of the points at issue, and it would be possible to reach an understanding.

Delegation Has Full Authority

The Government's delegation had already left for Nanking, armed with very full powers, practically plenipotentiary powers. Within certain very wide limits the delegation had full authority to act, but would of course keep in touch with the Government all the time, and would any vital matter arise on which an accommodation seemed impossible, the delegation could and would refer to Peking, making such recommendations as it thought fit and asking for guidance.

Questioned on the Government's policy as to a number of salient points, such as the Constitution, the Army, Parliament and Finance, the Minister said he could not indicate precisely what the Government's ideas were, as he wished to leave the delegation as free a hand as possible, and not to appear to be binding the Government or the delegation in any way; but, generally speaking, the Government's intention was to leave as many of these matters as possible to be dealt with by the conference. Each of the foregoing points was covered in the instructions to the delegation, and would be dealt with in principle at the conference.

The conference, he took it, would concern itself with two sets of matters, matters of fact and matters of law. The former class comprised such questions as the appointments of provincial officials in the Southwestern provinces and wherever the South held that its sphere of influence extended. The Southwest was anxious that Peking should not attempt to coerce the Southern provinces by the appointment of men who would simply carry out the behests of Peking, and was looking to the establishment of some *modus operandi* which would enable each province to be administered by officials acceptable to itself. The Government had no objection to this in principle, and was only anxious that the appointees should be men who would work for the more thorough union of the country. In the realm of matters of fact many similar questions would arise, and these would occupy, he thought, much of the time of the conference.

Problems Of Finance

I ventured to suggest that questions of finance formed a very considerable item in this realm, and the Minister agreed, but when asked how the two sides would probably align themselves when each side asked the other for a full disclosure of its financial liabilities, the only point on which he was explicit was that the Government could not be expected in advance to pledge itself to pay the debts incurred by the Southwestern provinces in the course of their campaign; he would even go so far as to say that the Government could not offer any hope that the South would find it willing to shoulder indiscriminately the liabilities incurred by the South.

As to the constitution, that was within the realm of law, and it would be the business of the conference to find some means of reconciling Government and Southern feeling on this matter. He did not think the difficulties were insuperable, especially as there was undoubted good will on the Government side, and the delegation had on this point very wide powers. In the past the constitutional issue had been very largely confused by purely personal issues, but he hoped there was no longer any reason for this, and he did not anticipate any deadlock on this point. As to the armies, the problem involved was again very largely a constitutional problem. In the forthcoming constitutional settlement he believed that a very important place would be given to local government, and by that means the problem of the armies would be largely met, for he was looking forward to a constitution that would give the local government bodies a very considerable authority over local officials, and this would ensure that troops should not be used for improper purposes. The military power should be subordinated to the civil, and the civil authorities should act very closely in sympathy with the local government bodies, so that the problem of arbitrary use of military force would be largely solved.

Troops Must Be Disbanded

As to disbandment, it would be effected as speedily as possible. The great problem was to prevent the disbanded troops becoming unproductive and detrimental members of the community, bandits in short. The Government's idea was that as many as possible of the disbanded troops should be employed in new industries and in colonisation work. He looked to the latter to provide a very substantial relief in this problem; the former, the employment of the troops in industrial pursuits, was a question of time, but with the proper employment of capital it should be possible to establish industrial undertakings that would absorb not only the disbanded troops but a great mass of the apparently superfluous population. This was a matter which was engaging the attention of the whole Government, from the President downwards, and he hoped that great reduction in the armies might be effected without precipitating either an orgy of banditism or an economic crisis of however mild a nature.

When I mentioned to Mr. Ch'ien that at the present time actual recruiting was taking place, and that it was said that the object of this recruiting was to give the military commanders larger forces on which to claim disbandment allowances, Mr. Ch'ien replied that the Government was well aware what had been going on, but that orders had been issued to stop further recruiting, and the disbandment allowances would be based on the army returns for a date some time previous to that at which disbandment allowances would be issued, the probable date being that of the actual issue of the Peace Mandate by President Hsu.

Questioned as to what solution he hoped to see of the fact of there being two rival parliaments in China at the present time, the Prime Minister said that this was one of the problems that the conference had to settle, and he did not wish to prejudice a settlement there by expressing views even unofficially in Peking. Essentially Parliament was a constitutional problem, and he did not doubt that the whole constitutional issue was capable of adjustment at the conference.

As to the problems of Shensi and Fukien, this came rather within the sphere of matters of fact, and he thought that eventually they would be settled at the conference. He would assure me of this, that the Government was not knowingly using its troops against Southern troops, but was sincerely anxious in all good faith to stand by the terms of the armistice as understood by both sides.

Reconstruction Of Cabinet

The final point discussed was the reconstruction of the cabinet. The Prime Minister held that changes in the present cabinet were not a matter that concerned the conference, and the Government would in due course make its nominations to Parliament. Reconstruction of the cabinet after the conference had broken up and a reconciliation between the Government and the South had been effected was a different matter, on which it would be exceedingly premature to speak.

Throughout the interview Mr. Ch'ien showed a frankness that seemed to indicate that he believed that the more thoroughly and openly these matters were discussed the more likely it was that an agreement would be reached, and he left the impression that so far as he was concerned there was an honest desire for an understanding that would make for real union and permanent peace.

Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

The Government has decided to appoint Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, Mr. Ho Wei-teh, Minister to Paris, and Mr. Alfred Sze, Minister to the Court of St. James, as the Chinese peace delegates to the European Peace Conference and to appoint Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister to Washington; Mr. Wei Chung-hang, Minister to Belgium; Dr. C. T. Wang, former Vice-Speaker of the Senate, and Dr. Wu Chao-chu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, as special deputies.

General Chen Yi of Urga reports that the Russian rebels are disturbing the peace of his territory. The civilians there have suffered immense losses. The Cabinet had requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to take diplomatic action with the Russian Legation in Peking.

Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education, arrived in Nanking Thursday to participate in the coming peace conference.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, has called on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and urged the speedy conclusion of the Kiangkwan naval inquiry at Shanghai in order to settle the British claims.

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One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize		$50,000
1	Second Prize		10,000
1	Third Prize		5,000
2	Fourth Prizes	$2,000 each	4,000
2	Fifth Prizes	1,000 „	2,000
2	Sixth Prizes	500 „	1,000
10	Seventh Prizes	100 „	1,000
20	Eighth Prizes	50 „	1,000
50	Ninth Prizes	40 „	2,000
800	Tenth Prizes	20 „	16,000
2	Each approximate to the First Prize	300 „	600
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 „	300
2	Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 „	200
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 „	200
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	18 „	8,982
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	15 „	7,485
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12 „	5,988
998	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10 „	9,980
3,394	drawn tickets	Total	$125,735

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

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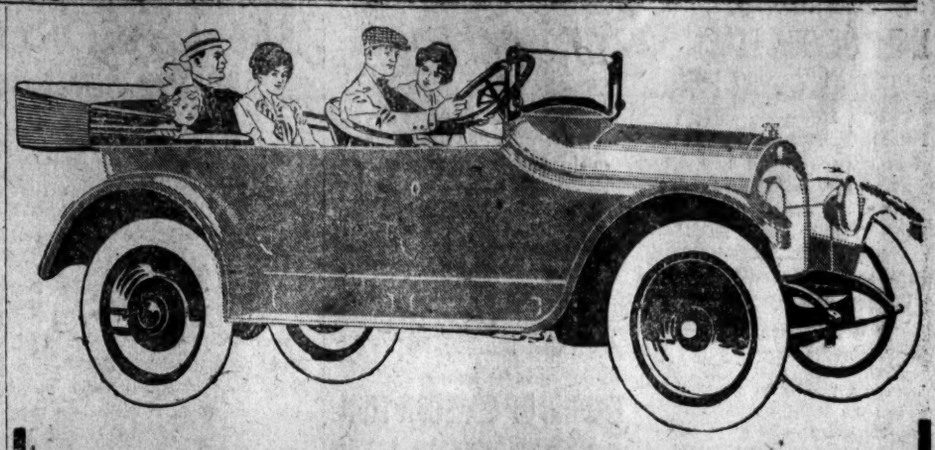

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HALF OF OUR FLEET MAY GO TO PACIFIC

Fall Of German Sea Power Ends Necessity Of Massing Forces In The Atlantic

SIMS TO BE AN ADMIRAL

Gleaves To Succeed To Rank Of Vice Admiral On Retirement Of Admiral Knight

Washington, November 27.—With the passing of German sea power the impelling strategic reason for keeping the main strength of the American Navy massed in the Atlantic Ocean no longer exists. Navy officers here expect, therefore, that the fleet will be divided when the war emergency has passed, and substantially one-half of the main fighting strength will go into a reorganised Pacific fleet.

Secretary Daniels indicated today that a general rearrangement of the fighting ships was to be expected. He gave no inkling of what was under consideration, however, his statement having been brought out when he announced that Vice Admiral Sims, commanding American naval forces in European waters, would be nominated to the rank of Admiral when Admiral Knight, commanding the Asiatic fleet, retired next month. Rear Admiral Gleaves commanding the convoying forces, will be named by President Wilson for the vacant Vice Admiral's post thus created. No change in assignments will accompany the promotions, which will be made for merit.

There are indications about the department that plans are already afoot for reviving the old European squadron. With the increased responsibilities of the United States in Europe due to the war and the expanding merchant marine, it is regarded as probable that a definite naval force will be maintained in European waters hereafter, and it is possible that steps may be taken toward establishing limited base facilities for the upkeep of the force.

The navy now has a station at the Azores, and officers believe an arrangement with the Portuguese Government, under which the station will be continued for some time, at least, is to be expected.

In discussing the future of the fleet, officers realise that the creation of a League of Nations may produce new considerations. As the United States is sponsor for the proposal for a world league, it is assumed that a concrete plan of action has been mapped out for President Wilson by his military advisers. This would include the proposal of an organisation under which the combined fleets would operate to police the world.

The most practical way of arranging for an international police of the seas, many officers believe, is to so provide that the locality of the disturbance to be quelled govern the composition of any international fleet to be sent to the scene. That also would obviate any difficulty as to selecting the officer to command.

Should trouble arise in a section of the world where British interests were dominant, it was suggested, the major portion of the naval force to be assembled would be British, and the commander British with squadrons of the other naval powers attached to show the unity of purpose. Where American interests were chiefly involved the fleet and commander would be American. This suggestion arises from the feeling among some officers that the idea of an international fleet under a supreme commander and kept constantly mobilised for operations in any theater, is not practical. It was admitted, however, that nothing definite was known as to the plans which might have been evolved for carrying into execution the league idea.

Hsu Calls On South To Name Delegates

President Says Delaying Of Peace Conference Is Disappointing Chinese And Foreigners

President Hsu Shih-chang telegraphed to General Tsen Chun-hsuan yesterday urging the immediate appointment of the Southern peace delegation, according to a Peking telegram last night. The President said that the delay of the South is causing a great deal of disappointment among the people and the foreign powers. Further delay, he said, would cause suspicion of bad faith among the foreign residents and give the militant parties an excuse to resume their policy.

Martial law has been declared in Western Hupeh, following the report that the government troops were being bribed to rise against the authorities. The forts in that district have been ordered to be on the watch for the mutiny.

A mandate issued in Peking yesterday appointed the personnel of the new Cabinet as approved by Parliament.

Autonomy Favored By Delhi Congress

Resolution Also Opposes Special Electorates For Europeans In Indian Province

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Delhi, January 7.—A motion in favor of full provincial autonomy and against special electorates for Europeans was carried with acclamation by the National Congress. The Congress also passed the formal resolutions of loyalty.

ENDING OF CONSCRIPTION UNWELCOME IN JAPAN

One Section Endorses Lloyd George's Policy; Others Would Curtail British Navy

Tokio, January 2.—As might be expected, the statement attributed to Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, that the British peace delegates will put forth their best efforts to see that the conscription system be abolished by all the Powers is received by a section of the Japanese press with anything but enthusiasm. For instance, a writer of the Chugai Shogyo complains that the British Premier failed to make any reference to the navy, his attention being concentrated upon the reduction of military strength. This omission, in the writer's opinion, is apt to create the impression that he puts the army and navy in altogether different categories. That is to say, he appears to regard the army as an aggressive weapon but to take the navy for an entirely defensive weapon. So long as the British Premier fails to advocate the abolition of the navy as well as the army, his advocacy of the abolition of conscription will not carry conviction to many minds.

The Yorodzu discusses the question in much the same strain. It does not approve of the theory of the Premier of Great Britain, which is tantamount to demanding that other Powers abolish their armies, while condoning the maintenance of a mighty naval power by his own country. The Tokio Journal nevertheless admits that the question of the reduction of armaments will be one of the most important subjects to come up at the Peace Conference, and is anxious to know the exact views of President Wilson on this interesting and knotty problem. The curiosity of the Yorodzu to know the President's views on this particular subject is much whetted by the fact that the opinion in favor of naval expansion is gaining considerable strength in his own country. How the President can reconcile his theory of the reduction of armaments with the big naval expansion scheme America has in hand remains to be seen.

While Mr. Lloyd George's view regarding the abolition of conscription is commented upon unfavorably by some Japanese papers, the Hochi endorses it heartily, and even urges that the Japanese peace delegates should take the initiative in proposing the total abolition of the system at the forthcoming Peace Conference. The Tokio journal is ready to believe that the British Premier's view is based upon his firm conviction, and refuses to take it as an attempt to curry favor with the Labor politicians of his country. Seeing that his view is more logical and radical than the reduction of armaments preached by President Wilson, the Hochi is confident it will meet with the approval of many European nations. In the opinion of the Tokio journal the abolition of conscription will become a practical question with the increase of the influence of Socialism, and may probably be brought up for serious discussion at the forthcoming Peace Conference. In these circumstances, the Hochi proceeds, it is advisable for Japan to take the initiative in proposing the total abolition of the conscription system at the Conference. This step is advisable in order to remove the misunderstanding of the Powers who regard Japan as a militarist country. So to be regarded by the other Powers would, if continued, at last place Japan in an isolated position internationally. In order to provide against emergencies after the system is abolished, it is suggested that military training should be given within the walls of educational institutions. The military expenditure thus saved, the Hochi says, could advantageously be employed for the expansion of the navy and for the economic development of the country.

Shortage Of Opium Stocks To Be Burned Is Charged

70 Chests Are Missing, Is Alleged; One Lot Found Tampered With Long Ago

Two flurries of excitement marked the examination of the local opium stocks. The first of these occurred when Mr. Zee Vee-wai, representative of the International Reform Bureau, arose and made the declaration that there was a shortage of some 70 chests of the drug in the present stock and requested an explanation. The second came when the examiners discovered a chest of opium the contents of which had been tampered with and partly removed. The tampering proved not to be recent.

The Chinese Government, according to the agreement with the Opium Combine, had taken over 1,565 chests of opium, Mr. Zee said in making his statement relative to the alleged shortage. Of these, according to the reports made, 295 chests had been taken over by the medical syndicate. It was now announced that only 1,207 chests were to be burned and therefore there were missing about 70 chests. Mr. Zee said he understood the official explanation was that these chests had been found to contain spurious or defective drug and had been taken out into the river and sunk. He was informed, he declared, that there had been sales of the opium, some of it bringing as high a price as Tls. 42,000 a chest. He asked to examine the records dealing with the entire opium transactions.

In response to questions by Mr. Chang Yi-pang, the special commissioner sent from Peking to superintend the destruction, Mr. Zee refused to disclose the name of the person or persons who had told him of the sale of the drug and declined to bring them in to confront the officials. Mr. Chang stated that he would send to Peking immediately for the records of the opium agreement and disposal of the stock.

The discovery of the tampering came with the examination of the last chest of the day. When the case was broken open and the balls thrown into the rack it was seen that some of them had openings of about the size of a dollar bored through the husks and were covered with mould. These were immediately cut open and it was seen that a part of the contents had been scooped out. Each of the forty balls contained in the chest—the correct number—was chopped open and weighed and among the lot seven were found to have had their contents partly removed.

When the examination of the whole chest had been completed Mr. Roberts, the Customs expert, announced the number of affected balls. What remained of the opium, he said, was genuine Bengal opium. The removal had evidently been effected by drilling a hole through the shell of the balls and inserting a skewer. The admission of the air had caused the remainder of the opium to mould and to deteriorate.

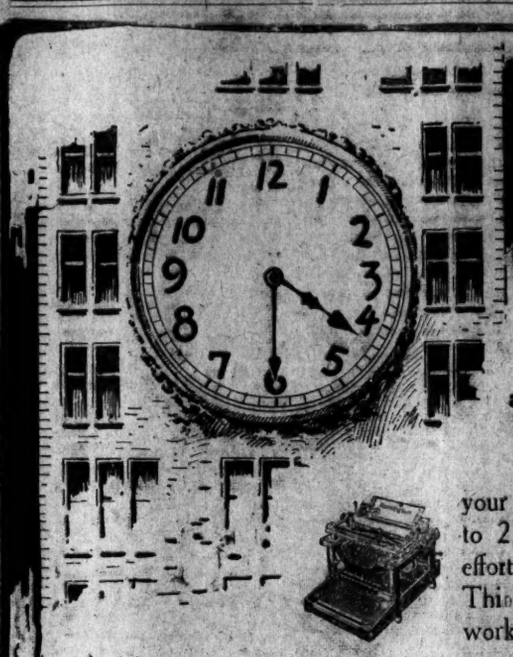
Mr. Howell, another Customs expert, stated that it was evident from the condition of the inside of the shells that the removal had taken place many years ago and the consensus of opinion of all the experts was that it might have been as long ago as when the stock was first shipped from India. The amount missing from each of the opened balls was roughly about half a catty, their total present weights running from slightly over 2 catties to 2 catties 5 ounces, while the average weight of the unaffected balls was about 2 catties 11 ounces.

The records showed that the chest in question, No. 14,501, had been examined on September 25, 1918, by the commission appointed at the time the order to turn over to the medical syndicate was in effect, but no report of shortage was made. This is not regarded as strange, however, by the present investigators as the previous examination was not of a comprehensive nature, only a cursory inspection being given the chests.

During the day 64 chests were opened and examined, 16 less than the previous day, and the falling off is attributed to the greater time necessitated by the examination of the defective chest and interruptions during the afternoon. Fifty chests were inspected during the morning session. The total number handled to date is 188, all of Patna opium except two, which are Malwa. The examination will be resumed at 9 a.m. today.

It was announced by Commissioner Chang Yi-pang yesterday morning that the Peking cabinet had decided to give the empty opium boxes to the Chung Hua Vocational School, West Gate, Shanghai, after the contents have been burnt in Pootung. The lumber will be used by the carpentry department of the school for shop work. Mr. Chang also announced that he had received a telegram from the Military and Civil Governors of Kiangsu, saying that they had sent deputies to participate in the opium examination.

The Consular Body of Shanghai has been invited to attend the examination following instructions from Peking.



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NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

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THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.
SHANGHAI

SIX FOOTBALL GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TODAY

Intercollegiate And Skottowe Cup Series Matches Among Those Carded

TODAY'S GAMES

Intercollegiate
Nanyang College vs. St. Johns.

Skottowe Cup
Police vs. Shanghai Football Club.

Second League
S.F.C. vs. Jewish Recreation Club.
Willows vs. Recs Second.

Exhibition
St. Xavier's vs. Socony.
Recreation Club vs. Customs.

Six football games, including the second in the series for the Intercollegiate championship of East China and the first of the Skottowe Cup series, are carded today. The college game, which will be played at St. John's University field, will draw a crowd. Over 4,000 people saw Nanyang win 1-0 a week ago. The game is scheduled for 2:45 o'clock with Captain E. I. M. Barrett as referee.

At the Shanghai Football Club field, the Police and S.F.C. elevens will meet in the Skottowe Cup series, starting at 2:45 o'clock. The lineups:

Police—W. E. Fairbairn, g; J. B. Clissold, rb; A. L. Biggs, lb; J. Kilkenny, rhb; W. Robertson, chb; J. W. Chadderton, lhb; Captain J. Robertson, cf; K. E. Newman, ir; A. J. Knight, or; J. Watson, il; L. G. Westcott, ol; W. Howells, W. J. McDermott, H. J. Pelling and J. Withers, reserves.

Football Club—L. Bertes, g; J. R. Johns, rb; M. Tonkin, (Capt.), lb; F. S. Ward, rhb; A. Loonis, chb; P. Isherwood, lhb; B. E. Olsen, or; W. C. G Clifford, ir; D. Drake, cf; G. F. Forshaw, il; A. H. Leslie, ol; E. A. Brodie and T. R. Macdonald, reserves.

Mr. H. Landers will referee.

Second League Games

In the second league, The Jewish Recreation Club will play the Shanghai Football Club second eleven at Hongkew Park. The game will start at 2:20 o'clock. The lineups:

Jewish Recreation Club—D. Whiteman, H. J. Sanft, C. Fuxman, S Kriger, R. A. Komaroff, R. J. Moalem M. Sternberg, A. Raskin, H. Abrahams A. Misila and H. Whitgob; Reserves: G. Tuttelman and H. Whitgob.

Football Club Second—S. Starling H. W. P. McMeekin, J. Rosenfeld, D Arthur, K. Mansfield, A. P. Goldman, R. Bauld, T. C. Pearson, E. T. Nash, F R. Gabbott, S. T. Clarke (Capt.), F. T. Gardner, F. M. Baker and F. H. Baker.

A second league game will be played at the Shanghai Recreation Club field at 2:45 o'clock between the Recs Second and Willows Football Club teams. The Recreation Club eleven will be: A. Madar, F. J. Brandt, J. G. Harrison, G. Madar, F. Ollerdessen, E. Gifford, G. Johansson, J. A. Sinclair, A. J. Willis, J. Gioulis and T. Emamooden with J. A. Smith for reserve.

Socony vs. St. Xaver

After drawing a bye in the Skottowe Cup competition, an exhibition game was arranged between Socony and St Xavier's elevens to be played at the Widows' Monument field at 2:45 o'clock. The lineups:

Socony—D. Sequiera, G. Stellingwerf, P. Oliveros, F. Whittsack, V. Ellis, V. F. Maher, C. Sofoulis, C. Ozorio, L. F. Mears, C. Passos, J. Harvey; Reserves: Noodt and Vega.

St. Xavier's—E. Wilson, H. Favacho, W. Favacho, F. Dixon, H. Johnson, E. Encarnacao, F. Gutierrez, A. Gutierrez, G. Silva, A. d'Aguiar and J. Gutierrez.

Recreation Club vs. Customs

The Recreation Club first eleven will meet the Customs football Club this afternoon. The Recreation Club team: A. H. dos Remedios, L. P. Quincey, B. H. Smith, J. Mahon, M. Seredkin, S. Emamooden, A. V. White, C. Smith, A. Sofoulis, E. J. Cooke, and W. T. Manley, Captain.

New Club Organised

A new football club was organised Thursday evening at a meeting held at Shepherd's Cafe. The new club will be known as "The Rangers" and already boasts fifteen members. The intention of the club is to engage in only practice matches this season and it is hoped to develop a good strong team for the Second League of next year. Mr. L. Rawsthorne is captain of the new club and Mr. W. H. Taylor secretary and treasurer.

Shanghai Rifle Association

Shanghai Charity Cup

Entries for the Shanghai Charity Cup Competition closed yesterday, with a list of 49 Members of the Defense Forces of Shanghai made up as follows:

First Reserves, 12; "A" Co. British, 11; Japanese Co., 6; Maritime Co., 4; American Co., 3; "B" Co. British, 3; Chinese Co., 3; Shanghai Scottish, 2; Staff S.V.C., 1; Engineers, 1; Customs Co., 1; Portuguese Co., 1; S.R.A., 1.

The competition will begin this afternoon at two o'clock. The first range (200 yds.) will be changed at 3 p.m., and those competitors not ready to fire at 2:45 p.m. will be unable to compete at that range. After that time the range will be changed as required.

Firing will not be stopped on account of bad weather, unless the conditions are such that the targets are obscure.

Competitors will be squadded at the range.

Harriers' Handicap Today

A seven-mile cross-country handicap is the program for the Shanghai Harriers' Club today. The start will be made from the Chin Woo Athletic School on Baikal Road at 3 p.m. and the first stages of the run will be in the Yangtszepoo country. The winner of the chase will receive a silver cup and gold medal and second and third men will be given a silver and bronze medal respectively.

GREAT WORKS OF CHINA SUBJECT OF CLUB STUDY

American Women Told Of Ancient Irrigation System Of Szechuen By Lecturer

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club met on Thursday afternoon at the Carlton Cafe to study "The Great Works of China." The Rev. Joshua Vale, who has lived for twenty-two years in Szechuen, gave the Department a lecture on "The Ancient Irrigation System of Szechuen," illustrating his talk with diagrams and maps. This feat of engineering is considered one of the three wonders of China and a modern engineer has pronounced it quite up-to-date in its method, although it was constructed by a Chinese official 200 years B.C. with no knowledge of engineering as we know it. By its construction a barren plain was converted into a fertile green one, and has been so maintained by a wise system of yearly diversion of the river to its original bed and a thorough cleaning of the channels.

Mrs. Brenneman told of the origin and continuance of the Salt Gabelle, through some four thousand years of Chinese history. Two subjects left over from previous meetings were also given. Mrs. Lacy told in most interesting fashion of the eccentric habits of typhoons, not from a scientific standpoint, but from personal experiences during some thirty years. Mrs. Sawyer described the city of Hongkong, dwelling upon its delightful situation and view, and upon the feat of constructing upon a rocky mountain a city of unusual beauty. The social life of the city was also described.

The second meeting taking up the subject of "Great Works of China" will be held Thursday, January 23, when the Great Wall, the bridges, the salt and fire-wells of Szechuen and the canal system will be considered.

Mr. Kliene To Tell Old Chinese Legend

Mr. Charles Hliene, F.R.G.S., will read a paper before the Royal Asiatic Society next Thursday on "The Land of Peach Bloom," a Chinese legend of the third century B.C. The meeting will be held in the Society's lecture hall, 5 Museum Road, at 5:30 p.m. and is open to the public.

Obituary

Mr. Walter Scott Emens

Mr. Walter Scott Emens, head of the firm of W. S. Emens and Co., and for many years a resident in China, died yesterday at his home here.

Mr. Emens was 59 years of age and one of the oldest American residents, coming to China in 1881 to join the American Consular service. He remained in the Consular Service for a long time, afterwards joining the American Trading Company, and was their manager in Tientsin. He took a prominent part in the administration of the Provisional Government of Tientsin during the Boxer trouble and acted as Chief Judge of the Provisional Court at Tientsin. He afterwards engaged in business at Shanghai and was for many years a member of the firm of Frazer Co. He then engaged in business on his own account under the firm name of W. S. Emens Company and was so engaged at the time of his death. Mr. Emens took a prominent part in the affairs of the American community, and was twice President and for many years a member of the committee of the American Association of China. He had been in failing health during the last year.

Mr. Emens leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter. Two sons are in the American army in France, one being a first lieutenant in the infantry and the other with the engineer corps. One, Mr. J. S. Emens, has been engaged in business with his father in Shanghai.

The funeral will be held at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 4:30 p.m. today.

News Brevities

It is announced that Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge of the British Supreme Court, has resumed the local Honorary Treasurership of the British Red Cross Society and that all correspondence, subscriptions, donations, etc., should in future be addressed to him.

* * *

Judge Charles S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, will speak at tonight's meeting of the World's Evangelical Alliance, to be held at Union Church, on the subject "The New Relations of Jew and Christian."

* * *

A Chinese shop assistant was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for striking a tailor across the eye with a stick, badly rupturing the organ, following an argument over 20 cents difference in the price of some skins.

* * *

Bishop Molony of Ningpo was among the passengers on the Hsin Peking arriving here yesterday.

* * *

The liquidation of enemy properties at Shameen by the British authorities is expected to begin soon, according to Canton papers. The British Legation at Peking will send a special deputy to supervise the proceedings. The properties are now under the charge of the custodian, Mr. Farmer.

* * *

The wedding of Mr. D. MacCrae of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery, Hongkong, and Miss Brooke of The Peak took place at the Union Church, Hongkong, January 4.

* * *

The United States Secretary of Commerce has arranged conferences with the Japanese Shipping Board Officials to discuss lower freight rates between America, Japan and China, according to Japanese papers.

* * *

Members of the chorus which recently gave the Messiah at Union Church will sing a number of the choruses of Handel's great oratorio again at tomorrow afternoon's meeting of the Sunday Service League to be held at the Y.M.C.A. Some of the solos will also be given.

Open New Gym Today At Shanghai College

Program Also Includes Seminary Commencement And Address By Gen. Lu

The Haskell Gymnasium at Shanghai College will be formally oppened today and a program given which will include the Seminary Commencement. The full program for the day follows:

9 a.m.—Inter-Academy basketball game.
11 a.m.—Seminary Commencemen
2 p.m.—Military parade.
2:30 p.m.—Opening ceremony of Haskell Gymnasium.
Athletic exhibition.
Address by General Lu.
2:30 p.m.—Chinese play.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR COLDS

A hot bath at bed-time followed by a laxatives is the best treatment for a cold, and the best laxative is

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These dainty little sugar-coated pilules dispel constipation, cure biliousness, sick headaches, torpid liver, pimples and ill-smelling breath. If you cannot obtain Pinkettes where you live send 60 cents for a vial to the Dr. William's Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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A-41

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
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Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
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Hankow	Peking	Burma)
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	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

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Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

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In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

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Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

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Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

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Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
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Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
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Reserve ..... Yen 13,950,000

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President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

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I KENJOH, Manager.

The Bank of China

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Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,895,933.68

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Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

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Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

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Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

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C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

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Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

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Head Office; YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

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Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

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The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
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Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... **Francs 45,000,000**
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfon

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London, office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo, (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

行業孚中 CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.
8.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 7, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-18
Whitebait	,,	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	,,	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Turkey	,,	30-35
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.40
Hare	,,	35-40
Partridge	,,	35-40
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	18-20
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Woodcock	,,	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	14-20
Bananas	,,	5-6
Cherries	,,	none
Chestnuts	,,	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	16-18
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	8-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	,,	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$2
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.00
Flour Australian	,,	$2.25
Flour Shanghai	,,	
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	,,	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$635 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 350
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$405
North China	Tls. 117½ B.
Union of Canton ...	$850
Yangtsze	$205 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$158
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	131/- B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 33½
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 37½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9½ B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$155 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 134
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 24½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 85 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$110½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land .	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 59
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$14 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 65
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 60
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 168
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125
Oriental	Tls. 59 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 150
Kungyik	Tls. 15 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$92½ B.
Green Island	$9.10 B.
Langkats	Tls. 21½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 112½
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$80
Lane, Crawford	$95
Moutrie	$83
Watson	$5.85
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.35 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 7½
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 15
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 18
Karan	Tls. 10½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4½
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.85
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 7½ B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1.02½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3.30 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4.95
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 850 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 170

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tshima M. Jan. 14
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking ....Jan. 15
Per R.M.S. E. of Japan....Jan. 17
For Vladivostok:
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Jan. 11

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ...Jan. 11
From France
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos .....Jan. 15

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements
2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)
All Advertisements must be Prepaid
Replies must be called for

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1919

GORDON'S DRY GIN

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund
Telephone 4702

"GOOD CHANCE!"

20 % discount on New Indian Carpets
All sizes and most varieties in stock.

W. ASSUMULL & COMPANY
Indian Store
No. 4 BROADWAY
20789

CINNAMON THROAT PASTILLES
(No. 10)

Possess the astringent and antiseptic properties of cinnamon, well known for the cure and prevention of Colds and Influenza.

Appreciated by persons who require a stimulating and effective throat pastille without menthol.

50 cents a tin. 3 tins $1.25

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.
Chemists:
Opposite the Garden Bridge.

Modern Residence For Sale

Western district, 7 bedrooms, 5 rooms ground floor, with all modern appliances, garage, stables, hothouses, large garden. Area, 14 mow.

Owner leaving Shanghai.
Apply to J. P. BISSET & Co.
1 The Bund.
20701

EDEN HOSPITAL
Dept. of Venenal Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

V. K. SHEN & SON
Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators
9 BUBBLING WELL RD
TELEPHONE 1710
WESTERN BRANCH TEL 5346 171 AVE JOFFRE (Founded in 1891)

FREIGHT
Port Said, Marseilles, Genoa
Apply to
ITALIAN TRADING CO.,
Tel. C. 2737. Freight Agents.
48 PEKING ROAD.
20809

DAHLIA
Six New Sorts:—
Cuctus, Peony, Decorative, Collarette, Pompon, Single.
Best Mixed per
10 bulbs $ 3.50
50 bulbs $15.00
(Postage included)
Only Money Orders of the Chinese Post Office will be accepted.
The Tinghai Nursery, Ltd.
Tinghai, China.
20761

The International Recreation Club

Official Meeting at Kiangwan

3rd, 4th and 5th, Feb., 1919

OFF DAY
8th February

Entries for the Official Meeting and 3 Handicaps and the International Recreation Club Steeplechase Cup for the Off Day close at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road, at 6 p.m. on Monday, 13th January, 1919.

All entries to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Kiangwan Races."

Entry Forms are obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By Order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
20784

TO PURCHASERS OF
Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds

These Bonds have now arrived from the United States. Purchasers are requested to call at our office and take delivery.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
SHANGHAI

Cheap Sale

Until February 1st only Best Jade Stone Gold and Silverware for sale at 40% less than regular price.

Sing Fat & Co.
48-F Kiangse Road
20774

BITTERS

Gordon's Orange Bitters
in quarts and pints

Boker's Bitters
quarts only

Angostura Bitters
pints only

GARNER, QUELCH &CO.
CENTRAL 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

Municipal Notification
No. 2565.

Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.

The Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of temporary Assistant Mistress in the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese.

Pay for a trained and certificated Mistress Tls. 165 per mensem, for an untrained and uncertificated mistress Tls. 135 per mensem.

Applications should state age, nationality, qualifications, and experience in teaching, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, January 8, 1919.
20779

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

NOTICE

We have removed our Law Offices to Number 2, Kiukiang Road from and after this date.

Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose
January 6, 1919.
20766

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

WOLFRAMITE FOR SALE
40 TONS OF ORES NOT LESS THAN
72.05% TUNGSTEN
PRICE ABOUT TLS. 750 PER TON (2240 lbs.)
Apply to
Mr. Y. P. TSENG.
No. 28, SINZA TERRACE, SINZA ROAD.
20755

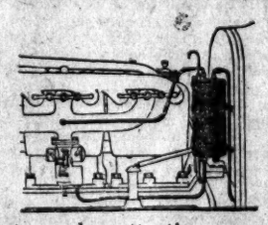
Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 12

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 12

NEW
CHUBB SAFES
ARRIVED.
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
Broadway, Shanghai

Just Arrived
STEEL FILES and OFFICE FURNITURE
4-DRAWER SECTIONS,
S-T-A-K-U-P UNITS,
BOOK CASES, ETC.
(The well-known MACEY Line),
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT
'PHONE CENTRAL 477. 4 Canton Road, Shanghai Cable Add.: "MACKBACK"

STEWART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM



Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

TRIANON CAFE
beg to announce the engagement of
Madamoiselle Leona
Artistic Dancer
and
Madamoiselle Asta Ericksen
Soprano
who will give nightly
Vaudeville Entertainments
during and after Dinner
Commencing Saturday, 11th January, 1919
TONIGHT
During dinner our Orchestra will render selected items: reserve your table early.
Telephone, Central 1915: 25 Avenue Edouard VII.
A. van Herwynen, Manager.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
8 Quinsan Gardens
To let with board large and small well furnished rooms, every convenience, accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Avply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, two large rooms, bedroom and sittingroom, with private bathroom adjoining, hot and cold water, telephone, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position, Shanghai or outports, by returned British soldier. Capable bookkeeper, correspondent. Speaks French and Chinese (Northern, Southern, Yangtsze and Fokien dialects). Accustomed to travel. Reply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.
20783 J.11

EXPERT reinforced concrete superintendent and surveyer is open for immediate engagement. Many years experience in China. No objection to outports. A.1. references. Please apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.
20773 J.14.

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG lady, Russian, desires to improve her English with competent lady teacher; state terms. Apply to Box 5, THE CHINA PRESS.
20812 J 12

ADVERTISER desires to take a Russian Commercial Course. Reply, stating terms, to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.
20802 J.14.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a Chinese gentleman for the position of Assistant Manager in a foreign firm. Must be well-educated, and have good business abilities. Good prospects to the right party. Reply with full particulars to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.
20802 J.14.

WANTED, a teacher for high school preparatory English in a girls' school. American lady preferred. Residence at the school if desired. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.
20803 J.12.

WANTED immediately, by large Import firm, an experienced manager for Sundries Department. Good salary. Apply with full particulars and references to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.
20799 J.11.

REQUIRED, reliable Chinese clerk for Customs work and typewriting. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.
20794 J.11.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

HOUSES TO LET

VERY nicely furnished house to let, Rue Ratard (near Route Say Zoong), for seven months from March 15th next. Rent Tls. 125. For further particulars, apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS.
20816 J.15.

TO LET, well-furnished, five-roomed house, with spacious attic, bathroom, kitchen, pantry, and large servants' quarters, telephone and garage. For eight months from February 1st. Tls. 80 per month. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.
20783

TO LET, from beginning of April or May, detached residence in Western district, six rooms, tennis lawn, garage, etc. Rent Tls. 125. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.
20785

TO LET, furnished flat of two rooms, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters, also small attic room, North Szechuen Road Extension. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.
20776 J.12.

TO LET, very modern detached, six roomed residence, Western district, with tennis court. Garage and tabling. Rent Taels 110. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20699

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations of agreements, letters, legal documents, advertisements, articles and commercial documents and literature undertaken by translator experienced in consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work. Accuracy ensured and confidence respected. Please apply care of Chang Nieh-yün, 1 Museum Road or P. D. 159, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a Perfection Standard oil cooking stove, No. 33, complete, practically new. Owner discarding for gas-cooker. Ideal for outport. Please apply to Box 6, THE CHINA PRESS.
20815 J.14.

FOR SALE, upright-grand Weber piano, almost new; owner willing to sacrifice for prompt sale. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.
20810 J.12.

FOR SALE, a four-cylinder AUSTIN landaulette, body constructed at home, furnished with electric lights, in excellent condition and running order, owner leaving for home shortly. For further particulars, please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Phones, West 1213 and 1202.
20791 J.11.

FOR SALE, large, brand-new, rolltop desk, with comfortably-cushioned revolving chair. Cost, $100 will accept best offer over $60. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.
20793 J.11.

FOR SALE, a limited quantity of choice Chefoo apples, raised in a private orchard. $2.25 per box (small). "Sugarie," 58 North Szechuen Road.
20787 J.15.

FOR SALE, for Tls. 15,000 cash, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum, nine early new foreign residences, six rooms each, with all modern conveniences, on Avenue Joffre. Balance can remain on mortgage. This property is being sacrificed as owner is forced to sell. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
20697

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices.. Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex.$22.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Squally weather with strong northerly gale first in the northern and central districts and soon afterwards in the south.

DEATHS

SETH: On December 30th, 1918, in London, Arathoon Seth, I.S.O., Barrister-at-Law, late Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, J.P., etc., Hongkong. By cable.
20817

EMENS: On the 10th January, 1919, at Jessfield Ferry, Shanghai, Walter Scott Emens, aged 59 years. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery today, the 11th January, 1919, at 4.30 p.m. All brethren and friends are invited to attend.
20818

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 11, 1919

Government Reforms In England

THE report just issued in London by the Machinery of Government Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Haldane, recommending reforms of a most sweeping character, provides a foretaste of the general recasting of policy among the nations of the world in the coming era of peace as the logical and inevitable consequence of the War. If such a traditionally conservative nation as Great Britain can scrap practically overnight long-established institutions that have formed part and parcel of English national and political characteristics, then it is not a difficult matter to foretell that other nations will have to follow suit before very long and cast aside those elements in the national administration that are found to be hindrances to progress.

The reforms recommended by the London committee include the removal of the cumbrous system governing the functions and procedure of the Cabinet and its replacement by a more rational system featuring the formation of a small Cabinet whose constitution will be such as to ensure expeditious decisions being arrived at, and carried out. Not the least important feature of the recommendations is the recognition accorded to the value of the services rendered by women and the proposal for their permanent retention in certain spheres of national administration. It is only doing the barest justice to the women when the committee declare in their report that "the absence of any substantial recourse to the services of women has hitherto deprived the public of a vast store of knowledge, experience and fresh ideas some of which would, for particular purposes, have been far more valuable and relevant than those of the most able male civil servants."

This practical recognition of the national utility of women is wise and timely, for there cannot be the slightest doubt that the infusion of new blood in Great Britain's civil service in the shape of throwing open new avenues of activity to women will benefit the nation beyond measure. Much of the sluggishness and stagnation of the civil service before the War will be replaced by the clear, flowing stream of new ideas and suggestions that will emanate from the sex whose political disabilities have hitherto been based purely on prejudice and tradition. We look for great things from the emancipation of women that is at last taking place in Great Britain.

The government reforms to be introduced in England suggest the thought that eventually China also will be compelled by pressure of public opinion to adopt reforms ensuring to her vast millions a "people's government" in every sense of the term, and not an administration that exists for the sole purpose of exploiting the weakness of the people and ensuring its own enrichment.

We Are Democrats Still

(New York Times)

AGAIN and again, at the meeting of the Central Soldiers' and Workers' Council at Berlin, Hugo Haase and others warned their comrades that President Wilson "would only conclude peace with a stable democratic Government in which all classes were represented." Richard Muller, Chief Executive of the Council, described this assertion "as an invention of the reactionary press." Yet, since President Wilson meant what he said about "making the world safe for democracy," Mr. Haase is absolutely right and Mr. Mueller is not only wrong but knows he is wrong and is whistling to keep his spirits up.

The Bolsheviki, whether Russian or German, do not want democracy. They want a Government in which the proletariat, one class, shall rule all other classes; and in Russia they have shown that this rule is not to be a mild one, but one of bloody tyranny. The Bolsheviki, in fact adopt the same principle as that of the Middle Ages, in which one class ruled all other classes. The only difference is that in the Middle Ages it was the aristocratic class which ruled, and the Bolsheviki propose to substitute the rule of the working classes. The aristocratic class rule mildly in some places, harshly in others; the proletariat begins, at least, by ruling ferociously everywhere that it gains power. Mr. Mueller is perfectly and desirably clear on this difference between Bolshevik rule and democratic rule, which last is not the rule of any class but the rule of the whole people.

"We don't want a democratic republic. We want a socialistic, nay, a proletarian, republic. Enough has been said."

Enough has been said. No democracy; democracy is spurned. The rule of one class over other classes must be restored, the world must go back to the principle of the tenth century, with the difference that in the charter of its government the word "proletarians" must be substituted for "nobles" in naming the rulers; and everything that has been won since for democracy, from the Bill of Rights to the Declaration of Independence, must be as if it had never been. For democracy is the antithesis of class rule; it is the rule of all by all.

Following Lincoln, President Wilson perceived our experiment in freedom again endangered, and called his countrymen to arms, saying: "We must make the world safe for democracy." Now the Chief Executive of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council declares that he meant no such thing, that having done his part in overthrowing one autocracy President Wilson is prepared to shake hands with another. He is mistaken. President Wilson represents the American people, and the American people are not for the rule of any people by one class. In Russia their troops are fighting against men who favor the government of the people by one class of the people for one class of the people, and they are fighting in alliance with Russian democrats. We Americans, we democrats, think that Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Declaration of the Rights of Man were steps along a road to progress, and along that road we intend to take another step.

There is considerable reason to hope that the Germans will not put us to the necessity of proving that we mean what we have meant ever since 1776 and before it. Not all the Soviets in Germany are insane. Many of them are calling for a Constituent Assembly, which will be the supreme authority. If the pother in Germany is sincere, and not a mere kicking up of dust to cover the return of monarchy when the Peace Conference has adjourned, there is as yet hope that democracy will overwhelm the German Bolsheviki even in the Soviets themselves. But whether it does or not, this democracy will not abate one jot of its devotion to the principles of 1776, nor concede one inch to the principles of the Middle Ages in their new guise.

Topics In Brief

If the German people are really going to elect their officials, the first one they'll need is a coroner.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

How Wilhelm must kick himself for not having signed one of our own Wilyum J. Bryan's talk-a-year treaties.—*Indianapolis Star.*

When Wilyum began kicking the world around careless like back yonder in 1914, we dessay he didn't know it was loaded.—*Columbia Record.*

Correspondence

American Schools And The War

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: The inclosed circular has just come to hand. The protest is certainly warranted. All of my information leads me to believe that the statement in the circular understates what the schools have done.

The Shanghai American School has been organised as a chapter of the Junior Red Cross and has done a great deal of work. "The War" has been a daily topic in the school since the beginning of hostilities and students will be kept in touch with the "Peace Council" deliberations and the period of reconstruction.

I'm not sure whether you can use this material or not but I submit it for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,
GUY C. STOCKTON.

(ENCLOSURE)

Mr. George Horace Lorimer,
Editor, Saturday Evening Post,
Independence Square,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Sir.—I have read your editorial on education in the Saturday Evening Post of October 26. I regret that in order to reach the conclusion that, "Public school instruction must find its points of departure in the living, bustling world to which pupils' interests naturally turn," a truth well worth presenting, you make it grow out of statements which do not have a fact foundation.

You start out by relating the instance of a meeting of the city superintendent with his principals in which "Nobody ever hinted that the subject of a world war might be mentioned during the year to those fifty thousand young Americans." You lead us to infer that in this particular city the superintendent, principals, and teachers are not giving time and attention in their schools to war matters and to the home work necessary for winning the war. You say that this city is typical. You do not give the name of the city. Personally, I do not know of even one city of fifty thousand children where the insinuations would apply. If one such city should be found you are not justified in assuming that it is typical of the cities of the country.

You indicate that the teachers "take no cognisance that such a thing as a Western front exists in the war," and you also say, "If you are of age probably you do not realise that the fighting round Santiago, Cuba, is the latest American exploit which is brought to the attention of the coming generation by those who are especially trained and paid to engage its attention.' I know of no fact basis for such assertions. You imply that teachers are not aware of what is going on and are not interested in the war work of the schools. Were you in touch with what teachers are teaching and did you know of the vast amount of war work actually done by the children in the public schools, you could not write an editorial which reflects, as does this one, on the efficient work and loyalty of teachers and schools.

The schools have been tested by this war as never before. The men who went to the front received their education in the public schools. The loyalty and success of this product is the measure of efficiency of the school. The Government needed the teachers and the school machinery, in order to reach the homes of all the people with important information. The response came before the request was made. More than a half million teachers have given themselves and their schools over to the Government ever since war was declared against Germany.

Reports from county, city and state superintendents show that the schools of the whole country have been working on a war modified program. The educational magazines of the United States reflect the manner in which schools have adapted themselves to new conditions and new demands. The cooperation of teachers and advanced pupils in making the record of the selective draft, their activities in every school in collecting funds for the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., and the Red Cross, and their aid in promoting the sale of Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps, are all items of common knowledge.

The Food Administration certifies to the use of its outlined courses in food conservation in elementary schools, high schools and colleges. Mr. Hoover in a letter expresses his personal appreciation for the support which teachers have given to the work of his administration. There are now more than 260,000 War Saving Stamp Societies in the public schools and millions of leaflets on questions of saving and war, prepared by the Treasury Department, have been used for classroom instruction in the schools. The Department of Labor, through its Boys Working Reserve, mobilised in connection with the schools of the country, more than three hundred thousand young workers in food production. The Boy Scouts, organised largely in the public schools, distributed five million copies of President Wilson's Flag Day address.

The Committee on Public Information sent out on request eight hundred thousand copies of Dr. Harding's Outline on the Study of the Great War for use in the schools. Over eight hundred thousand other war pamphlets, prepared by the committee on Public Information, are being used in the schools at the present time. Six hundred thousand copies of National School Service are used in the schools every two weeks. The publications of the committee, as you know, are passed upon and edited by members of the National Board for Historical Research. The Red Cross has on its active junior membership roll over eight millions of school children and has the cooperation of every public school teacher where work is to be done. In the light of these and many other similar available facts the educators of America naturally call into question the statements made in your editorial.

Very sincerely yours,
J. W. CRABTREE,
Secretary of the National Education Association.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 4, 1918.

Mid-Europe Union A Bar To Germans

Representative Fess Advocates A Confederation Of New Nations On The Pattern Of The United States

By Congressman S. D. Fess Of Ohio

The proposal of Senator Lodge that Danzig be made a Polish port has wide significance. It looks to the security of a Polish Government erected upon racial as well as an ethnological foundation, with an outlet to the commercial world that will not be contingent upon the option of a former Hohenzollern Government to which it had been subject.

There is yet a larger meaning to this step, which is but one of many that must be taken to insure against danger. Our country quite naturally hopes for complete autonomy as sovereign nations of the various peoples so long held subject to the Central Powers.

The real Poland erected upon these bases would be a Government of not less than 30,000,000 people. It would be well equipped for local self-government, first, generally speaking, by a law-abiding population, highly intelligent and learned in the fundamentals of law and order; given the freedom of development unrestricted by oppression and repressive measures it would become one of the prosperous nations of Europe. Its close proximity to Prussia, and especially the juxtaposition of Konigsburg, the real birthplace of those notorious elements known as Prussianism, would subject it to a constant danger of being again overrun unless it had security of defense through an organic relationship with its kindred neighbors. The recently reborn Czecho-Slovak nation, a second Slavic country ethnologically similar to Poland, is also eminently constituted for a successful career of nationality, possessed of a high degree of popular education and well equipped for local government. It launches out under the Presidency of Professor Masaryk with ample promise, clouded only by the ancient danger of a rejuvenated German dominancy.

Rumania, another integral factor, has shown her ability for autonomous control, which gives assurance of success of government of and by the people under a proper system.

The same is true of the Southern or Jugo-Slav countries.

Here is a chain of countries, heretofore generally subject, now free to test their ability for local government, which range from the Baltic province, including the Esthonians, Letts and Lithuanians; the Poles and Czecho-Slovaks; the Ruthenians, Rumanians and South Slavs, to which should be added Greece, a chain of small nations reaching from the Baltic to the Adriatic and Mediterranean, skirting the entire eastern coast of Germany and Austria. These countries are occupied by at least 50,000,000 people, almost as large in population as Germany before the war. Each of these various provinces aspires to national independence. Students of history and government declare them capable of successful national existence.

The great problem of the future peace of the world secured against the dangers of a rejuvented autocracy in the domains of the Central Powers is how to erect these various groups into a governmental federation where each will, like our own States, retain its local self-government but in the interest of national defense become a part of a confederation operative as our own nation. If on the east of these recent autocracies there is not erected a bulwark of nationalities strong enough to hold within fixed boundaries their former oppressors, they will feed again in time upon the exploitation of the once powerful but now totally impotent Russia, including these border nations.

A confederation made up of these Slavic peoples, to include Rumania, Albania, Dalmatia, and Greece, would make a power that could insure against the one lurking fear of the democracies of Europe and America.

The distance from the Baltic provinces to those on the Adriatic from the north to the south is less by many miles than from the east to west boundaries of our own country. The population is about three-fifths that of ours, and does not consist of as great a variety as that of the State of Pennsylvania and much less than that of the city of New York. The possibilities of transportation by land or water are designed to unify its peoples. Its outlet on the north on the Baltic, southeast on the Black Sea and thence through the Dardanelles into the great mid-sea, then, on the southwest on the Adriatic, with its river facilities, would give it a commercial position equal to any country of any continent. It would thus be connected by land and water with all the population of Europe. Its mineral wealth, including the famous oil fields of Rumania, and its wonderful agricultural possibilities, including the famous grain fields of the Ukraine, would give it a commanding place in Europe as one of the richest nations in the world. These countries confederated into one national Government like our "Imperium in Imperio" would by the cement of common interest and national defense compel the peace of Europe by insuring an eastern bulwark against the dangerous Prussian, whose exploitations eastward, now so imminent and disquieting, would be permanently forbidden.

The question most naturally in all minds is, can it be done?

The United States is the answer. This proposed confederation would be made up of over ten States if I may employ American terminology well understood. The American Confederation has nearly half a hundred States. This confederation is peopled by 60,000,000, while our country has nearly twice that number.

This confederation comprehends a variety of population made up of Slavic peoples of various types. Romans in Rumania, Italians in Dalmatia, and Greeks in Greece. The American system comprehends a wider variety of populations.

The proposed federation represents a great diversity of natural resources, and of interests, but not so great in either case as that of the United States.

There are two conditions upon which a confederation like the United States is founded and maintained; first, great extent of territory, and secondly, great variety of interests or industry. A confederation presupposes a segregation of parts widely differing and as widely scattered.

To maintain the autonomy of each when so widely different is the very essence of the confederation. There is no basis for the confederation of the counties of the State of New York as there is the forty-eight States of the Union.

No parts of the proposed confederation are wider in their interests than the States of Massachusetts and Mississippi, or than the Atlantic Seaboard States, the Mississippi Valley States and the Rocky Mountain States.

When our confederation was created the various parts widely differed on many lines.

In nationalities we had the English in New England and the Southern Atlantic States, the Dutch in New York, the Swedes in Delaware, the French further west, and the Spanish down south.

In religion, the break off from the English Church in New England, the Established Church in Virginia, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, the Catholics in Maryland, the Methodists in Georgia, the Huguenots in the Carolinas, and Scotch Covenanters in New Jersey. In government, we had the Charter System in New England, the Royal System in the South, and the Proprietary in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

These varied interests and beliefs were the essence of the confederation system, as was evidenced in the debates that culminated in the organic union with the Constitution as the basis of government and give assurance that the varied people and interests of these eastern border countries will operate favorably for the success of a federal system. Each State should select delegates to meet at some central point to adopt an organic system with a constitution whereby each State should maintain its sovereignty in all matters pertaining to its own internal interests while the National Government must be sovereign over all matters pertaining to the interests of all, such as treaty relations with foreign countries, customs duties, currency laws, etc. It is no only the success of these Governments that is paramount, but their safety as well.

All students of Germany's progress know what her ambitions were, and also her plans to insure these. In numerous pronouncements even up to this year German officers and statesmen referred to mistakes of this war, and how the nation must prepare to avoid them in the next war. It is not reasonable to believe that this spirit, so pervading and so compelling, while broken, is destroyed. The German people are still the German people, and the dominating thought of the superiority of this people will as surely reveal itself again as the operations of gravity will continue. In the peace discussions this fact must not be overlooked.

With the end of the war the supreme concern is how to insure

(Continued on Page 9)

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GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Exit Mr. Tumult And Miss Shouting

By Ellis Parker Butler

The following article is taken from Carry On, a little magazine published by the office of the Surgeon General, United States Army, in the interest of re-education and special training for disabled soldiers and sailors.

When Henry K. Lunk came marching back to Jefferson Junction, Iowa, during the civil war, with one arm off at the shoulder and the other off at the elbow, the village turned out and held a Henry K. Lunk meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, with free food, free speech, and free music by the Jefferson Junction Juvenile Band. The Mayor told almost three hundred citizens and boys that Henry was a hero, an honor to Jefferson Junction and, to put it in the mildest possible terms, the pride of Jefferson Junction, the State of Iowa, the United States of America, and the universe.

To hear the Mayor tell it the stars in their courses would stand still thereafter every time Henry K. Lunk wanted them to, and the sun would come right down to the corner of Main and Cross Streets and offer its flame every time Henry wanted to light his pipe. Only he would not have a pipe Jefferson Junction would keep him in genuine imported Havana cigars for the rest of his natural life.

The civil war was going on just then and every time there was a victory Jefferson Junction howled with joy. Every time there was a defeat the town yelled with rage. There was nothing in the world as big and important as the war, and there was nothing in the world too good for Henry K. Lunk.

At the big hero Henry meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall there was food enough to last Henry six weeks, and he ate until his eyes stuck out. He sat on the platform right beside the Mayor, and all eyes were on him. At the close of the meeting the Mayor demanded, as the only possible thing to do that everybody chip in to create a fund to be given to Henry, and everybody chipped. There was a pasteboard shoebox almost half full of money, and when the Mayor handed it to Henry he reached out his stump of an arm before he realised he did not have even one hand left with which to take the money, and everybody laughed and cried at the same time, and then cheered Henry K. Lunk.

The Mayor said, in closing the meeting, that Jefferson Junction considered Henry a sacred charge and that, come what might, Henry would never feel want while one stone stood upon another in Jefferson Junction.

As Jefferson Junction was built almost entirely of wood, with one or two brick buildings, this was a safe assertion. The only place where one stone ever did stand on another was in front of the hotel, where the village loafers usually played Duck-on-Davy.

But it was a grand night for Henry. He had lost his arms, but Jefferson Junction told him he did not need any arms. It offered him free food, free clothing, and free shelter. It was wild to give them to him. It did not whisper it—it yelled it. Mr. Tumult and Miss Shouting made the well-known welkin ring as it had never rung before in Odd Fellows' Hall. That was up to 10 o'clock that night.

Then Mr. Tumult and Miss Shouting put on their wraps and went home.

For a week Henry K. Lunk received invitations to dinner, but he was not expert at feeding himself with his bad arm yet, and that soon played out.

Then the war ended and Mr. Tumult and Miss Shouting never came around at all except toward election day, and then they did not pay much attention to Henry. He was only one vote. He was only a battered-up ex-soldier in a faded uniform, and there were many other battered-up soldiers in faded uniforms.

The war being over, people grew tired of hearing of the war and of thinking of the war. About the best Henry K. Lunk could do was to sit on the bench in front of the hotel and watch the other fellows play Ring-Toss or Duck-on-Davy. He got his pension and lived on that somehow, mainly by grafting his chewing tobacco from some one who could earn a living. He managed to live, but that was about all. He was moving around Jefferson Junction the last time I was there, some fifteen years ago, a sad-faced, useless, sick-of-life old man. He had done his share in one of the biggest things in the world, which is War, but he could not do his share in the other biggest thing—the very biggest thing of all—which is Peace.

The glad words that the presence of Mr. Tumult and Miss Shouting had put into the mouth of the Mayor at the end of the meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall never came to anything real. Jefferson Junction did not feed and clothe and house Henry K. Lunk. Why? Because while a nation is at war and on the threshold of victory its men and women feel the greatest inspiration in helping the disabled man, but when the tumult and the shouting cease—as Brother Kipling puts it—and the war is completely over and the country has settled down to its normal work again, the country may not forget but the individual has his own cares and worries, joys and interests.

The country may, by pension or by insurance, give a small meed of support to the mutilated man, but it can also give him the only thing you and I care a real hang for—the chance to do our share in the work of the world. When I can't do some useful work I want to quit. If I ever have my arms and legs cut off I want somebody to make me a set of steel teeth and teach me to bite scallops in the edges of oak table tops. I want to be doing something useful.

Every man and woman has this same feeling and he never knows how deep it is, and how necessary work is to happy life, until he can't work. To give the handicapped man a chance to do work is to give him the only opportunity for real happiness. Then he can look up at the sky every night and say, "I too, am doing my work in your world, O God!" That strikes me as being a lot better than looking up at the sky at eventide and saying, "I could not do a useful thing today, O Lord! but on the first of next month I'll get $19.64 pension money."

Don't try to think this thing out abstractly. Think of yourself and what you would like best if you lost all of one arm and half of another. You would like to be taught how to be independent by your own labor. You know you would.

The greatest thing in the world today, when this gigantic war has mutilated its thousands upon thousands, is to speed the good work of reconstructing these men. Reconstruction does not mean merely building a new arm that can work; it means reconstructing a life that has been wrenched from its old foundations and left shattered, and constructing in its place a new life of helpfulness, independence and solid self-respect. When it comes to selling Liberty Bonds Mr. Tumult and Miss Shouting are fine helpers, but when it comes to the returned soldier who can be educated to self-support and usefulness, the nation's libretto should say, "Exit Mr. Tumult and Miss Shouting; enter John J. Common Sense."

Mid-Europe Union A Bar To Germans

(Continued from Page 8)

against another war. So long as the ambitions of the Hohenzollern family had unlimited sway and the German population served that ambition, the imminence of war was apparent.

The complete unification of Kaiser and people in a campaign of world domination as displayed in a program of industrial achievement, assisted by a worldwide propaganda, which had insinuated itself into all channels of diplomacy, backed by a powerful military machine, explains in part the possibility of holding most of the world at bay for over four years in the most frightful war of all history.

The German army was defeated, the propaganda exposed, the dominance arrested, and the people reduced to the suppliant.

There are some questions claiming an answer.

What is the status of the ruling element of the former empire? Is there any latent power of future danger? What is the morale of the people and what relation will it sustain toward the ambitious designs of its former ruling classes? What are the latent possibilities of German mind and energy in their application to industry? What limitation is fixed upon agencies of propaganda which prior to the war had been operative in every country of the world and had been coloring much of the national life of many nations even outside of Europe?

Germany proper was saved the pillage and ravages of war. Her territorial integrity was undisturbed. Her lands were not overrun, her cities were not burned, her homes were not pillaged, her industries were not destroyed, her people were not compelled to see rivers of blood; in a word, Germany knew no war as did France, Belgium, Servia—especially these three nations.

Has the war crushed the ambition for world dominancy of the boasted superman or simply retarded it? In either instance will it be reborn, and become again the slogan of a people demanding a "place in the sun"?

The west will doubtless be free for years from this danger. What about the great and fertile fields for German propaganda on the east border countries?

The one decisive answer is a confederation of these border States either by an actual organic law or such close alliance as to produce the effect of law. Here on the east border is the real peace problem, when viewed from the safety of the future.

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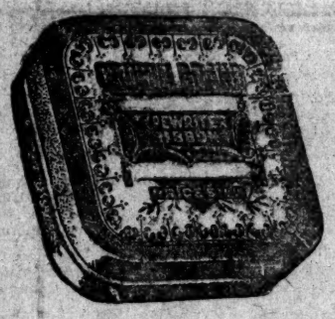

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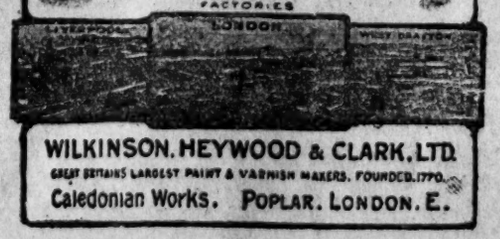

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Jan.	15	— San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	16	— Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	18	— San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	18	— Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Jan.	30	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	—	— Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	— Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	— Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	1	— San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	2	— Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	3	— New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	9	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	11	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Feb.	22	— Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.R.
Mar.	2	— Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Mar.	8	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	31	— Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	11	— Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	11	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	15	— Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	15	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	14	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	18	— Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	21	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	22	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	28	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	20	— Liverpool, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	23	— London	Kalomo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	25	— London, etc.	Benarty	Br.	G.L. & Co.
Jan.	25	— London, etc.	Pembrokeshire	Br.	Glen Line
Jan.	31	— London	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	3	— London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	—	— London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	10	— London	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	15	— Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	17	— London, etc.	Nore	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3	— London, etc.	Novara	Br.	P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	6	— London, etc.	Glenaffer	Br.	Glen Line
Mar.	—	— London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	11	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	11	— Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	12	— Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	12	— Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	12	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	12	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	13	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	13	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Jan.	14	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	16	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	19	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	21	D.L. Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	22	— Hongkong and Manila	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	23	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	11	4.00 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	12	— Tsingtao and Dalny	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	14	9.00*Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	17	11.00*Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Chi.	B. & S.
Jan.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	21	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 10	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
Jan. 10	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 10	— Hongkong	Wingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	— Japan	Fuji Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 10	— Japan	Fukui Maru	Jap.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain S. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, January 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Saturday, January 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kwei Lee**, Captain J. Smith, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, January 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer **Hwah Lee** tons 1,151, will leave on **Monday, January 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Suiyang Maru**, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from the N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, January 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findeison will leave on **Tuesday, January 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Fernch Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 17**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, January 18**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, January 22**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Saturday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Haean**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HOUGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kaifong**, Captain John Cogan, will leave from the Pootung Wharf on **Sunday, January 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Pasage Telephone No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Singan**, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on **Tuesday, January 14**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, January 19**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HOUGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, January 21**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **January 22**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave this jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf During **January**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN, KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Arabia Maru**, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on **Thursday, January 16**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, March 2**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers **Wuchang and Chungking** are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Jan. 18	S.S. Ecuador	Jan. 12
S.S. Ecuador	Feb. 1	S.S. Colombia	Feb. 8

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. Santa Cruz	Jan. —	S.S. Santa Cruz	Mar. —
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa	May 1

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Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.
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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)

		arr.	leave
BORNEO MARU.	(10,000 tons) Capt. Y. Ishikawa,	Jan. 29	Jan. 31
ANDES MARU ..	(15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito,	—	Feb.
ALPS MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	—	Mar.

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore). During Jan.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

		arr.	leave.
ARABIA MARU...	(18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada,	Jan. 15	Jan. 16
AFRICA MARU ...	(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 1	Mar. 2

FOR HONGKONG

CHICAGO MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	Jan. 11	Jan. 12

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 9	Jan. 12

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU..	(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 20	Jan. 22

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to.—
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O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.
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For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
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(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SIBERIA MARU	For San Francisco	January 30
TENYO MARU	For San Francisco	February 11
SHINYO MARU	For San Francisco	March 8

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

*S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	16th
S.S. "CHINA"	FEB.	9th

*S.S "Nanking" does not all at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	22nd
S.S. "NANKING"	MARCH	11th

For further information regar ding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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(Subject to Alteration)

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For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 2
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shioya,	Jan. 20

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Feb. 2
FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Taniguchi,	Jan. 14
KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Jan. 21
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Jan. 28

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Jan. 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	Jan. 18
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Jan. 22
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 25

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Jan. 15

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irisawa,	Mar. 2

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Jan. 22
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	———	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Mar. 26

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Tokyo - Peking - Harbin - Shanghai Routes.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen East of Mukden

CIRCULAR TOURS FOR CHINA, SOUTH MANCHURIA, CHOSEN, AND JAPAN.

Route from Shanghai:

Shanghai — Nanking — Tientsin / or Hankow — Peking — Tientsin — Mukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul — Fusan — Shimonoseki — Nagasagi — Shanghai. Or vice versa.

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Shanghai — Nanking — Tientsin / or Hankow — Peking — Tientsin — Mukden — (Port Arthur — Dairen — Mukden) — Seoul — Fusan — Shimonoseki — Nagasaki — Yokohama — Shanghai. Or vice versa.

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For information and literature, apply to the

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Head Office: Dairen.

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Large Display Advertisements

ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI to VANCOUVER

SAILINGS

S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" .... JANUARY 10
S.S. "MELVILLE DOLLAR" . JANUARY
S.S. "STANLEY DOLLAR" .. FEBRUARY
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" ... FEBRUARY

Through Railway Bills of Lading Issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight Rates, etc. apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY

Union Building, Canton Road

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 2303.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Eur.	Jap.	Rei
Today							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Wingsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Holhow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kaifong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki and Vladivostock	Penza	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock & S'ria via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Hankow	Wuchang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Penza	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Kope via N'saki & V'vostock	Penza	..	..	..	c15.30	..	15.15
Tomorrow							
Manila and Hongkong	Ecuador	..	8.10	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Manila direct	Ecuador	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Monday, Jan. 13.							
Hongkong	Singan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Singan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Dairen	Sakaki maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.15
Japan Ports	Chikugo maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Jan. 14.							
Japan Ports	Takeshima m.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, Jan. 15.							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe via U.S. A.	Nanking	..	16.00	..	..	..	14.30
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shinning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S & Europ	Nanking	16.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, Jan. 17.							
Osaka, Kobe, Yokama, Canada U. S. & Europe via Canada	E. of Japan	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

C Money orders and parcel post 2 p.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Shinyo Maru ..... Dec. 22
Tascalusa ..... Jan. 1
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru ..... Dec. 21
Kashima Maru ..... Jan. 4
For Vancouver
Monteagle ..... Dec. 25
For London, etc.
Altai Maru ..... Dec. 27
Yokohama Maru ..... Dec. 28
Toyama Maru ..... Jan. 8
For Liverpool
Stentor ..... Dec. 13
Kaga Maru ..... Dec. 15
Polyphemus ..... Jan. 4
For Marseilles:
Taisoku Maru ..... Dec. 10
Itsukushima Maru ..... Dec. 14
Ganges Maru ..... Dec. 22
Gensan Maru ..... Dec. 28
Adrien Badin ..... Jan. 4
Kate ..... Jan. 8
For Copenhagen
Australien ..... Dec. 25
For Europe
Seifuku Maru ..... Jan. 2
For Bombay
Dilwara ..... Jan. 7
For Saigon
Mabel Stewart ..... Dec. 26
Geraldine Wolvin ..... Dec. 31
For Haiphong
Jessie Norcross ..... Dec. 26

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo: Bishop Moury, Messrs. Wilcox and C. S. Bishop.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, January 14, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

Friday, January 17, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sufyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Pengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru (Shanghai-Yokohama Line) with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf today about 8 a.m.

The P.M. s.s. Ecuador with mails left Yokohama for Shanghai on Tuesday and is due at C.M. Central Wharf this morning. She will be despatched for Hongkong and Manila tomorrow.

Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yobyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru (Shanghai-Osaka Line) with mails left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. S.
1645	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
1925	635	..	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
1940	650	..	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
..	2330	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	..	1040

Local 5. B. S.	Mail 3. B. S.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. S.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	624	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1602
745	2145	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	600	1547
1133	121	—	143	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	139	1221
1457	419	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	2137	928
1801	752	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1746	640
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
800	815	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1726	1812
1039	1051	—	318	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	1458	1542
1300	1318	—	377	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	1152	1311
1315	1335	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	1142	1256
1556	1637	—	420	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	846	1033
1816	1835	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	620	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—	:	10.
630	1855	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1156	2325	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	050	1443
1206	2345	—	631	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	030	1432
1657	412	—	—	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2018	928
1848	600	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line			Fast 5.
720	..	..	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	..	..	1626
1420	..	..	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	..	..	910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530 1110 1800 d. Lincheng a. 810 1410 2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638 1219 1908 a. Tsochuang d. 702 1302 1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	16.45	P.M.R. 2nd Sunday	..	..	..	..
SOOCHOW.....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	CENTRAL dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	3.15		..	..	..	..
TANYANG.....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
CHINKIANG.....dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06									
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50									
									NANKING.....dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
									CHINKIANG.....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.05	18.16	1.00
									TANYANG.....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
PUKOW.....dep.	..	..	18.30	P.M.R. 2nd Sunday	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW...dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.08
TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..	WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW.....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00
PEKING.....arr.	..	..	10.20		..	..	..	..									

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	8.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.20	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57	KIANGWAN dep.	8.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	8.46	8.06	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....	Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	Hangchow ..... dep	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Soczawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
									Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*	Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....	*Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.*	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.05*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....	*Shanghai South ..... arr.*	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.25	....	17.22	19.20	....									
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.58	....	....	Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....	Soczawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35		Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....	
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50		Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15	
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00		Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27	
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....		Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40	

R. Restaurant Cars.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Piece Goods

In their report for week ending January 9, Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., write as follows:

Local Market.—There has not been much doing this week, buyers having about reached the limit of their capacity for financing until after the passing of the Settlement. Better things are looked for after that ordeal is over and there are plenty of dealers who would buy now if holders would allow payment to stand over until the middle of February, but they are not getting any encouragement except at the auctions, where they will have their last chances next week.

PARIS EXCHANGE
(French Wireless)

Paris, January 9.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:
Paris-London cheques .. 25.00 (?)
War Loans: 3 percent 61.55
4 percent 1917 ..... 72.45
Liberty Loans: 4 percent 1918 72.15
5 percent 88.50

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 10, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/1=Tls. 3.93
@ exch. 72.4=Mex. $5.43
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 121=Tls. 82.64
@ 72.4=Mex. $114.14
Mex. Dollar Market Rate: 72.2
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 262
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1835
Native Interest ..... Tls. .10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	48 7/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 25.98
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. G.	$4.76 1/4

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/1
London	Demand	5/1 1/8
India	T.T.	338 1/2
Paris	T.T.	661
Paris	Demand	664
New York	T.T.	121
New York	Demand	121 1/4
Hongkong	T.T.	64 1/2
Japan	T.T.	42 1/2
Batavia	T.T.	28 7/8
Singapore	T.T.	46 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/2
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/3 1/8
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/3 3/8
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/4
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/4 1/8
Paris	4 m/s.	692
New York	o/d Docy.	122 1/2
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	125 1/2

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 1,300	=Tls.	100
Roubles 100	=Mex.	$10.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls.	3.52 @ 5/1 1/8		£1
,,	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
,,	1 @ 664	Francs	7.40
,,	0.74 @ 121 1/2	Gold	$1
,,	1 @ 42 1/2	Yen	2.61
,,	1 @ 15	Rupees	4.26
,,	1 @ —	Roubles	—

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Metro Pictures Corporation
PRESENTS
on
January 11th and 12th and Matinee on Sunday
Miss ETHEL BARRYMORE
A Great Star in her greatest production
THE
"WHITE RAVEN"
A 6-act wonder-play of a brilliant girl's soul struggle
An Art Photo-Play Romance, with a wonderful plot and of rare charm throughout. Love, hate, jealousy, revenge and retribution mingled in thrilling succession.

USUAL CINEMA PRICES

Performance starts at 9.15
The feature starts at 9.25 sharp.

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads
PROGRAMME
for
Tonight and Sunday, 11th and 12th January.
"THE RED ACE"
12th and 13th Episodes
and
"THE BLACK BOX"
3rd and 4th Episodes
TODAY MATINEE:
"Who Is Number One ?"
7th and 8th Episodes
and
"THE BLACK BOX"
1st and 2nd Episodes
SUNDAY MATINEE:
"THE RED ACE"
12th and 13th Episodes
and
"THE BLACK BOX"
3rd and 4th Episodes

Amusements

Victoria Theatre
PROGRAMME
For January 11th, 12th and 13th
"DEEP SEA DIVING"
Interesting
"THE RED ACE"
"THE LEAP FOR LIBERTY"
and
"THE UNDERCURRENT"
Four Parts
"THE RETURN OF THE WIDOW"
Comedy
"OSCAR IN SEARCH OF A WIFE"
Comedy
MATINEE TODAY AT 4 P.M.
Showing the First Two Episodes of
"The Great Secret"
Matinee on Sunday, at 3.15 p.m.
SHOWING
"THE RED ACE"

APOLLO THEATRE
TONIGHT, JANUARY 11th and 12th
DOROTHY GISH and OWEN MOORE
DOROTHY GISH and OWEN MOORE
In a fine Triangle Five Part Comedy
"SUSAN ROCKS THE BOAT"
"SUSAN ROCKS THE BOAT"
A film of the type that keeps you going all the while. Well acted and well staged and just a wee bit of suspense at the end.
AMERICAN WAR NEWS -:- PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
"TOO MUCH UNCLE" A Two Part Comedy of
"TOO MUCH UNCLE" the broadest humour
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SUGGEST MORRIS AS HIGH COMMISSIONER

Someone Like Ambassador Needed To Unify Siberian Effort, Says Ackerman

Tokio, December 30.—That a man like Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador in Japan, should be appointed temporarily as American High Commissioner in Siberia to unify the American effort for relief there, is the recommendation of Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, the war correspondent and author, who has been recently in Siberia for his paper, the New York Times.

Writing from Omsk, in November, he urges the necessity of more and more relief for Siberia in the way of clothing and medical supplies, sizing up the needs and the situation as follows:

"1. Bolshevism is not dead in Siberia, but is suppressed. Bolshevism's strength lies in Russia's bankrupt economic condition. If America can carry out the President's program, Bolshevism will be weakened and the people aided.

"2. Siberia is now giving signs of being the center of Russia's rebirth. Hundreds of thousands of people from European Russia are traveling here. Take the case of Omsk; with a normal population of 150,000, it now has 600,000. Novo Nikolaivitch, which has a normal population of 80,000, at present has 150,000.

"3. The requests for economic assistance are only the beginning. That nation which can administer to Russia's needs, sending all necessities here to be sold without profiteering, will be doing the greatest thing possible for this nation, which is bleached by war and revolution.

"In the cities of Irkutsk, Chita, Tomsk, Taiga, Novo Nikolaivitch, and Omsk I have seen second-hand overcoats bring 2,500 roubles, second-hand felt boots 200 roubles, and a suit of cotton underwear 220 roubles. I have seen men and women crowded together in log huts unable to venture out into the Siberian winter because they lacked clothes.

Typhus Uncontrolled

"There is an epidemic of typhus at Nikolaivitch and the doctors are unable to care for patients because of the lack of drugs and ordinary bandages. In one hut twenty-five children were found lying on the dirty floor, all typhus infected. In the railway station there are cases without clothing wrapped only in the mother's rags or torn blankets.

"Russia's destitution cannot be described. Bandages cannot be purchased anywhere. In the eleven hospitals of Nikolaivitch there are only two pounds of cotton. Dr. R. C. Teusler, Red Cross Commissioner in Siberia, said to me:

"'I have received requests from civic organisations and hospitals asking me to procure for or sell to them 2,000,000 roubles' worth of drugs. In Irkutsk the Director of the military hospitals in the province stated that he was without surgical supplies. He had practically no drugs. Patients in many cases were going two weeks without a change of bandages, while all dressings were being washed and re-washed.

"'While the Red Cross cannot undertake to give these institutions all the supplies needed, we are giving temporary relief. Our purchasing agents are authorised to buy medical supplies for these hospitals which the Russian Government is prepared to pay for.'

"Discussing the situation on the Czecho-Slovak front, Dr. Teusler stated that the Czechs lacked ambulances, especially at the Ekaterinburg front, where the wounded were living in box cars because there were no hospitals for them.

"Crossing Siberia from the Allied base at Vladivostok to the temporary capital of the All-Russian Government, those are one chief impressions.

"Ambassador Morris diagnosed the situation, emphasising the necessity of Allied control. The Trans-Siberian railroad is the key to the whole military and economic problem.

"While various American organisations are working in Russia, there is no co-ordination. To be fully successful in carrying out the gigantic program of economic relief the United States should follow the lead of England and France, appointing a High Commissioner to take charge of the entire program to prevent overlapping and waste of money and effort. While it is generally understood here that this is against President Wilson's program, the temporary appointment of a man like Mr. Morris would greatly facilitate and unify America's scattered efforts.

"The Russian people and the Omsk Government oppose military intervention by any one Power, especially Far Eastern.

"4. Russia's financial problem is becoming critical because all coins have been withdrawn from circulation and only worn and torn paper money and bond coupons of the Tsar's and Kerensky's regimes are circulated. I understand that the Omsk Government has approached America and Japan, asking for a loan of the Russian currency held by the Allied countries, the Omsk Government offering to buy at a fixed rate per rouble. This would not further inflate Russia's currency and would greatly alleviate the present stringency.

"5. Some weeks ago the Omsk Government, which is now virtually recognised throughout Siberia as the Russian Government, sent Prince Lvoff to America, via Japan, on a semi-official mission to present reasons for this Government being the recognised Government. For some time Prince Lvoff was detained at Tokio. If the Allies give de facto recognition to this Government, the financial situation will be improved because $50,000,000 are on deposit in Washington in favor of the Provisional Russian Government, and 40,000,000 yen in Tokio.

"6. Along the Trans-Siberian ordinary foods are plentiful, such as bread and butter, but sugar and coffee are expensive. If America intends to embark upon a program of economic aid toward Russia's reconstruction, sugar, coffee, clothing, and all household necessities must be forthcoming in million lot quantities immediately without limit and without profiteering. By beginning in Siberia this work can be extended later throughout Russia and will be a far more fatal blow to the Bolsheviki than anything else. Germany's policy in Russia being destructive, America's policy to be effective and successful must be constructive."

Siccawei Weather Report

9.—Foggy or misty weather in our regions. Rain in the Yangtsze Valley and in Chekiang. N.W. to N.E. winds prevail on the continent. The barometers have rapidly risen in the North. A shallow depression is still shown travelling across Central Kiangsi.

10.—Rainy and foggy weather. The depression of Kiangsi moves towards the Eastern Sea.

BRISTLES

SKINS
Born 1915—Still existing

Friday, January 10, 1919. Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm	760.01	760.61
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.92	29.95
Variation for mm 24h	-0.95	-1.82
Variation for mm 12h	-1.28	-1.08
Wind—Direction	NE	NNE
Wind—Kilom per hour	4	8
Wind—Miles	2.5	5.0
Temperature—Cen	8°4	8°8
Temperature—Fah	47.1	47.9
Humidit co:	100	99
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	12.9	2.5
Rainfall inches	0.51	0.10

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Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 10, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Weeks	$13.00
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20.00
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60
Langkats	Tls. 21.50
New Engineering	Tls. 25.00 Jan.
Shanghai Lands	Tls. 69.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf	Tls. 90.00 March
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 8.90 March
Telephones	Tls. 78.00

Unofficial

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New Engineering	Tls. 24.50
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)	Tls. 8.50

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OLYMPIC THEATRE
on Saturday, January 18th at 9.15 p.m.
FIRST CONCERT
by
THE PETROGRAD CHAMBER ENSEMBLE
"ZIMRO"
Programme
I. BEETHOVEN:—Trio E major, No. 4 ..... for Clarionet and Violincello and Piano.
II. MOZART:—Quintette A major ..... for Clarionet, 2 Violins, Violincello and Viola.
III. TSCHAIKOWSKI:—String Quartette No. 1 D major .. for 2 Violins, Viola and Violincello.
SECOND CONCERT
Wednesday, January 22nd
Jewish Programme
I. ROSOVSKY:—Fantastic Trio ....for Violin, Violincello and Piano.
II. TO THE WEDDING..for Solo Clarionet.
III. (a) LWOFF:—Oriental Melody
(b) ZIMBALIST:—Jewish Dance..for Violin.
IV. GOOROVITCH:—Kol Nidrei..by Sextette.
V. GNESIN:—Jewish Variations for String Quartette.
VI. ROSOVSKY:—Chasidis Melody..for Viola.
VII. BRUGH:—Kol Nidrei .....for Violincello.
VIII. KRAIN:—Soulhette .....by Sextette.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S
Direction: Mr. A. STROK
Last Concert on Saturday, January 25th